FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 127 2 July 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Chervov, Petrovskiy Hold Moscow Press Conference AA 1
Need for Arms Agreement Noted AA 3
Arms Balance Seen AA 4
U.S. Arms Sales Hit AA 4
U.S. 'Not in the Least Inerested' in Disarmament [Ponomarev] AA 5
U.S. Armament Buildup Programs Denounced [Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jun] AA 6
Comparison of Statement by USSR Geneva Delegation AA 9
Talks on Chemical Weapons Resume in Geneva AA 9
Abrahamson Remarks on SDI Experiments Cited [Kharkov] AA 9
Report on European Security Committee Plenum [IZVESTIYA 25 Jun] AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Bogachev Says NATO Submits to U.S. 'Diktat' CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Petrovskiy on Shevardnadze-Shultz Meeting A 1
Motives Behind Shultz Philippine Visit Viewed [Andrianov] A 1
Shultz Fails in Attempt To Gain ASEAN Support A 2
TASS Notes Recall of U.S. Envoy to Honduras A 3
Korionov Views Effects of U.S. C. American Policy [PRAVDA 1 Jul] A 3
Terms of U.S.-Saudi AWACS Deal Recalled [Shevchenko in IZVESTIYA 1 Jul] A 5
Paper Hits Planned 'Anti-Soviet' TV Series [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jul] A 5
'Global Shield' Shows 'Political Irresponsibility' [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 28 Jun] A 6
Article Assails VOA 'Impartiality', U.S. Policies [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 11 Jun] A 7

CHINA

Conference Marks CPC Founding Jubilee [PRAVDA 2 Jul] B 1
TASS Notes Departure of Zhao Ziyang on Trip B 1
Diplomats Lay Wreaths at PRC Sites [IZVESTIYA 24 Jun] B 1
New PRC Military Academies Established [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jun] B 2
PRC Standing Commission Session Ends B 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Diplomatic Relations Established With Vanuatu E 1
King of Tonga Greeted on Independence Day E 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Jun]
Australian Delegation Holds Talks With Gromyko E 1
Soviet Participants Listed [IZVESTIYA 29 Jun] E 1
Delegation Departs Moscow E 2
Kapitsa Meets With Coordinator of Cambodia Aid E 2
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]
Results of ASEAN Conference Reviewed E 2
Issues Outlined [Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 25 Jun] E 2
U.S. Policy Viewed [Korolev] E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Tours, Speaks at Warsaw Factory F 1
TV Report F 1
Gorbachev Speech F 2
More on 10th Polish Party Congress in Warsaw F 7
Gorbachev Remarks F 7
Gorbachev, Jaruzelski Meet F 7
Gorbachev Converses With Delegates F 9
Jaruzelski Addresses Workers F 11
Friendship Society Meeting F 11
Gorbachev Returns to Moscow F 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jul]
More on 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade F 12
Gorbachev Congratulates Renovica F 12
[PRAVDA 30 Jun]
PRAVDA Reports Congress Mood [28 Jun] F 13
Aviation Minister Received by Ceausescu F 14
Dobrynin, Medvedev Receive Bulgaria's Stanishev F 14
Yeltsin Meets Prague CPCZ Delegation F 14

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian CP's Bakhdash Comments on USSR Policy H 1
[PRAVDA 26 Jun]
Spiridonov Delegation Returns From Tunisia H 1
[PRAVDA 28 Jun]
Resignation of Kuwaiti Government Reported H 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session R 1
Vorotnikov Speaks R 1
1 July Session R 3
Plan Discussed R 4
Leaders in Attendance R 4
New Local Industry Minister R 5
Session Ends R 5

Reportage on Writers Union Congress in Moscow R 5
1st Plenum Held [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 5
Voznesenskiy Speaks [TRUD 29 Jun] R 6
Yevtushenko Speech [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 7
Lizichev Speaks [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 8
30 June Press Conference [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 10
Auditing Commission Elected [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 11
Board Members Listed [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] R 12
Ligachev Addresses CC Education Conference 30 June R 16
Lizichev, Popkov Attend MD Political Meeting R 16
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jun]
Georgia Appoints New Chairman, Other Officials R 16
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 29 May, 14 Jun, 15 Jun]
Razumovskiy Speaks at Science Academy Graduation R 17
[PRAVDA 28 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Talyzin Chairs Commission on Improving Management S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 19 Jun]
Talyzin Addresses Economic Academy Graduation S 2
Decision Adopted on Improving Production Quality S 2
Azerbaijan Legal Group Discusses Socialist Ownership S 2

CHERVOV, PETROVSKIY HOLD MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Announcer-read report on 1 July Moscow press conference given by Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy and Colonel General Chervov; all participants remarks are recorded; video shows participants seated at desks on a platform, identified by desk name plates; Yu. A. Gremitskikh is also identified and seen on the platform]

[Text] [Announcer] A press conference was held in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the comprehensive plan for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe that was put forward in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact participant states. Taking part in the press conference were: Comrade Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister; and Colonel General Chervov, head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. Comrade Petrovskiy opened the press conference.

[Petrovskiy] Taking into account the exceptional importance of these proposals, we have decided to draw attention to them. What we are talking about is a program of movement along one more route on the map of the roads leading to a decrease of the danger of war. All wars from which Europe has suffered, including two world wars, were waged with armaments that were accepted as being conventional. At present, many of these armanents are approaching the means of mass annihilation regarding their destructive potential. In Europe a war involving their use would have ruinous consequences.

The recent accidents -- in our country in Chernobyl, and in the FRG in Hamm -- have also reminded us with all seriousness of such a factor as the presence of a dense network of peaceful nuclear installations whose damage, even by conventional weapons, could be the source of unprecedented danger.

And finally, the conventional armaments race, which swallows up a very substantial part of the military expenditures of states, imposes a heavy burden on the economies of virtually all countries.

In striving to get nuclear and chemical weapons eliminated in this country, the Soviet Union and its allies consider it necessary to back this up with considerable reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments. The essence of the program is a weighty reduction, tangible in real terms, on one-quarter, that is, 1 million men on both sides, of ground troops and tactical air forces together with the corresponding operation-tactical nuclear armaments. Such a reduction would apply to the forces of all European states, and also of the United States and Canada on the territory of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

An integral part of the program is a well devised system of confidence-building and verification [kontrol] measures, including international procedures, even on-site inspection. The program of reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments put forward by us in addressed to Europe, not only because the two major military groups are confronting each other, but also, by virtue of the accumulated experience of solving problems of all-European cooperation politically, because the continent has all possibilities to play the role of a building site of detente [novostroyka razridki] and to set a good example to the planet's other regions.

[Gremitskikh] Please, may I have your questions. TASS, Biryukov. TASS correspondent Biryukov asks: What measures of verification [proverka] are provided for the Warsaw Pack member countries proposals on the armed forces and conventional armaments of the sides that are being reduced and remain after the reduction in Europe?

[Chervov] The Warsaw Pact countries are proposing a very broad system of verification [kontrol] both of the reductions and of the troops remaining after the reduction. As for the process of reduction, here the countries of the Warsaw Pact are proposing any kind of verification [kontrol] measures, any, right up to on-site inspection [inspektsiya no mestakh]. Specifically, they are proposing: First to exchange [information on] [obmenyatsya] their troop strengths on the day of the talks, and also on the scale of troops subject to reduction, and on the troop strengths that are to remain after the reduction. In addition, it is proposed to create an international commission, an international commission of representatives of the Warsaw Pact, the NATO countries, and also of European states, that would have the right, or will be given powers -- this is to be decided at the talks -- to carry out on-site inspection of all the procedures of the reduction, of the elimination of weapons and combat equipment, and also of the stockpiling of weapons and equipment if such a question, or such a problem should arise at the talks and be solved.

According to our proposal, the troops being reduced must be withdrawn to their national territory, disbanded and demobilized, and their weapons and equipment liquidated. Some weapons, by agreement, and some equipment may be stockpiled or transferred to use for peaceful purposes. This process would be carried out under the observation of the international commission.

[Gremitskikh] A question addressed to Comrade Petrovskiy, asked by Egon (Traksler), correspondent for the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT: In the event of the start of fresh talks, will the former Soviet proposals put forward in Vienna remain in force? What is the fate of the Vienna talks?

[Petrovskiy] Before I reply to the essence of that question, I would like to draw attention to the fact that in their proposals the states participating in the Warsaw Pact are not restricting proposals on the place for discussion of matters of the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe only to a new, special forum. That is one of our proposals. The states of the Warsaw Pact are displaying, I would say, maximum flexibility on the question of the place for holding such discussions. Alongside the proposal of convening a special forum, comprising the European states, the United States, and Canada, they are also advocating that the Warsaw Pact proposals be examined at the second stage of the conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. Nor are they against expanding the framework of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe by including other European states in them, with the relevant alteration to the mandate of the talks. In a word, they see no impediment on the question of where to hold the talks. The main thing is to start these talks as soon as possible.

[Gremitskhikh] The Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: What is the aim of the Warsaw Pact countries in submitting the proposal on the size of the initial reduction in troops in both alliances -- by 100-150,000 people on each side, and then by one-quarter. Why not by 30, 40 or 50 percent?

[Chervov] What is the aim of the countries of the Warsaw Pact in putting forward these specifically named figures -- 100-150,000 people; 25 percent; and why not 50 percent, and so on? They aim primarily to make the reduction a weighty one, making possible a considerable reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe, and in the danger of war, and to reduce the threat of the danger of war in Europe. A reduction in the groups of the armed forces of the sides of more than 1 million people would, to a certain extent, resolve this task. When the proposal was put forward for a reduction of 100-150,000 men, the significance of this one-time reduction is in the fact that if it were implemented, the sides would have and they would show the political will to resolve these tasks, trust between the sides would be strengthened, and the sides could test out the proposed verification system.

The Warsaw Pact countries proceeded from the idea that these figures were realistic, that all the proposals that were contained in the appeal, all the figures that were given in the appeal, in our proposal, were well thought-out, carefully calculated, took account of the structure of the armed forces of the sides, and proceeded primarily from the aim of strengthening security in Europe.

[Gremitskikh] The Polish paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. Waldemar Wasilewski asks: Are there any UN recommendations about reductions in conventional weapons, and if so, how are they being implemented?

[Petrovskiy] I think that this is a very correct and timely question. Indeed, in putting forward radical proposals now for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, the socialist states are taking account of the proposals and the ideas that have been put forward at international forums. In particular the UN General Assembly, in its final document from the first special session on disarmament, which was by the way approved by consensus, that is it was approved even by the United States, adopted recommendations. I quote what is written there: Along with talks on nuclear disarmament measures, talks should be held on a balanced reduction of armed forces and armaments on the basis of the principle of not damaging the security of the sides. End quote.

The action program included in this same final document also contains an appeal for holding bilateral, regional and multilateral consultations and conferences with the participation of all the interested sides to discuss various aspects of disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons. Unfortunately, and this must be stated, these important UN recommendations have not been implemented because of the opposition of the United States and other Western countries.

Time does not wait. Today what is needed is not words in favor of restricting weapons and not peace-loving assurances, but practical deeds.

The participants in the press conference replied to other questions from journalist.

## Need for Arms Agreement Noted

LD011039 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union declares in no uncertain terms for reaching agreement at the Vienna talks now, without delay, the more so because even at the beginning of this year, for the first time over all the 13 years of debates, the contours of possible agreements have taken shape, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who spoke at a news conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow today.

Thanks to the constructive stand of socialist countries, the sides in Vienna managed among things to draw their positions closer on such important matters of substance, as the volume and procedure of the reduction of Soviet and American troops, an agreement on the subsequent non-increase of the level of armed forces and armaments of the sides in central Europe and also an agreement on certain verification measures.

In this situation, Vladimir Petrovskiy went on to say, the proposal of socialist countries on starting joint work to formulate the text of an agreement was natural and logical.

However, an improvement which made itself felt at the talks has not been consolidated so far, the deputy minister said.

The reason why it is so is the negative and unconstructive position of the Western parties to the talks on certain verification measures that have been bloated to deliberately unacceptable proportions. For example, NATO countries are trying to apply certain obligations to the Western military districts of the Soviet Union -- the attempt that contradicts the mandate of the Vienna talks, the Soviet representative emphasized.

Contrary to the coordinated tasks of the talks, the West does not agree to reduce and freeze armaments. Of course, it is difficult to work toward reaching agreement on such a basis, Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

Arms Balance Seen

LD010952 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- There exists an approximate military balance between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe in all main indicators of armed forces and conventional armaments, said Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, the head of a department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. He spoke at a news conference in Moscow today to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

When new negotiations begin, the Warsaw Treaty countries are prepared to table all the figures and propose such a verification system that will confirm the existence of the military balance. This is why the case in point is not an assymetrical reduction, but an equivalent reduction, General Chervov emphasized.

Hence, there exists no objective reason for the figures debate if the other sides indeed wants to work toward an agreement, he said.

U.S. Arms Sales Hit

LD011140 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would affect in a most positive way the situation in other regions, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, head of a department of the USSR General Staff, has said answering a question of a correspondent of the newspaper "AL-ITTIHAD" of the United Arab Emirates. General Chervov spoke at a press conference today dealing with the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In the present-day world security is a universal category, he said. It would be imprudent to reduce armaments in one region and at the same time build up armaments in another. This is why all the countries of the world should take part in ensuring security and reducing armaments.

The stands of the Soviet Union and the United States on the problem of arms deliveries to other countries are diametrically opposed. The Soviet Union delivers armaments to the national liberation movements and to the non-aligned countries that are upholding their independence. As for the U.S., it delivers armaments in enormous quantities to the most reactionary regimes of the world, specifically, South Africa, Israel and Chile, as well as to the bandit units of UNITA in Angola and to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This policy creates and aggravates tension in various parts of the world. The USSR and the U.S. had talks in 1977-1978 on the reduction and limitation of arms deliveries to other regions and actually drew up an agreement to this effect. However, General Chervov said, the American side slammed the door, and the talks were stopped.

U.S. 'NOT IN THE LEAST INTERESTED' IN DISARMAMENT

LD012128 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

Ever since coming to power in 1980, the Reagan administration has not undertaken a single step towards disarmament. On the contrary, it has been pursuing a policy of building up the U.S. nuclear potential, first of all nuclear one, with a view to gaining an edge over the Soviet Union.

The administration frustrates all chances, however slight, to achieve agreements with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing armaments.

In order to justify the course toward accelerating the arms race, the American ruling circles have resorted to overt demagogy and deception of the American public by claiming that the U.S. is laging behind the Soviet Union in military might and that America is in greater danger than on the following day after Pearl Harbor.

That is not merely rhetoric, but a carefully planned attempt to cover up the implementation of a new programme for building up first-strike weapons.

There have emerged the concepts of "window of vulnerability" and "disarmament through arms buildup" -- a comprehensive programme of strategic arms buildup (October 1981).

In March 1983, the "star wars" programme was proclaimed, innocuously wrapped up as "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

All that was accompanied by the rumpus about the mythical "Soviet military threat". If Washington officials did speak about disarmament, what they implied was exclusively the demand for the USSR's unilateral disarmament.

The Soviet proposals for limiting and reducing armaments, including conventional, nuclear strategic, medium-range and chemical, and for ending nuclear blasts are dismissed by Washington as "propaganda", which attests to the U.S. Administration's apparent unwillingness to handle disarmament issues in earnest.

The latest decision by the White House chief to break out of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive arms -- the 1972 interium agreement and the SALT-2 treaty -- became the most obvious evidence of the U.S. leaders' obstructionist policy in the field of arms reduction.

Once these agreements are breached by Washington, there will remain no treaty mechanisms restraining to a certain extent the nuclear arms buildup.

This is precisely what they in Washington seek to achieve -- to eliminate everything that stands in the way of the unchecked buildup of weapons of mass annihilation.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in his recent interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT, said that the U.S. was going ahead with the restoration of its potential of deterrence, in other words, building up first-strike systems.

This confirms again that Washington is not going to give up the unbridled arms race, and is not in the least interested in disarmament issues.

U.S. ARMAMENT BUILDUP PROGRAMS DENOUNCED

PM011349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Washington: A Policy of Recklessness"]

[Text] As the well known proverb says, words are not sparrows: If they fly away, you cannot catch them. Well, of course that is true, but...Sometimes you cannot help wondering, what do sparrows have to do with it? Especially when the word that "flies away" sounds less like harmless twittering than the threatening shriek of a hawk. Here is an example. "The U.S. nuclear potential must be stronger even in the conditions of a protracted war," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger proclaims.

This barely disguised admission of the desire for military superiority takes on a still more sinister meaning against the gloomy background of the Washington administration's refusal to stop nuclear tests and observe the provisions of SALT II, and also in the context of the intensifying attacks by Weinberger and his colleagues on the ABM Treaty. The gamble on strength is also confirmed by the accelerated buildup of both nuclear and conventional arms. Both are taking place with the intention of disrupting the military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and undermining the strategic stability that exists in the world.

The White House recently published a so-called fact sheet in connection with the President's message to Congress on U.S. military programs. Its aim is to obtain appropriations "in full" from the legislators for Washington's escalation of the arms race. In the long list of military programs a special place is assigned to the creation of new systems and the improvement of existing systems designed to ensure communication and control of all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces in whatever part of the globe they may be, it is stressed. In particular, it is a question of two-way communication with missile-carrying nuclear submarines on combat patrol, strategic bombers in flight, the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces when they are shipped to the Near and Middle East or to other regions of the planet remote from the United States where, at Washington's will, "crisis situations" could arise at any time, and so forth.

A special section of the fact sheet is devoted to major American radar stations designed to give warning of a ballistic missile attack. As is known, under the Soviet-American ABM Treaty such stations should only be sited on the periphery of the sides' national territory. The Pentagon, it seems, finds the borders of its own country too cramped. In flagrant violation of the treaty, it is siting one such phased-array radar station at Thule (Greenland) and plans to build another at Fylingdales (Britain). The United States makes no secret of the fact that the stations are designed to fulfill certain ABM functions. The fact sheet says frankly that the purpose of these radar stations is to "seek, locate, and track any ICBM's launched from the territory of the Soviet Union or China."

Expatiations about allegedly possible launches of Soviet or Chinese missiles have an evil, provocative purpose. The authors of the fact sheet pretend never to have heard of the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons that was made at the Second General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in 1982. Incidentally, the PRC made a similar pledge. So the clearly imaginary "fears" are voiced in Washington for no other purpose than to fan anti-Soviet hysteria, further whip up tension, and further complicate the arms limitation and reduction process. It is not without reason that THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that, in the present administration, policy in the arms sphere in pursued by figures who do not want agreement with the USSR, but an arms race.

In the illusory hope of emerging victorious from that race, they are stepping up the implementation of programs for the development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of a series of sophisticated types of strategic weapons. Thus according to CBS television reports, at the Warren missile base in Wyoming work is under way to prepare for the siting of the first new MX ICBM. The installation over the work site of a special cover preventing Soviet national technical means from observing it gives grounds for asserting that the United States has embarked on the violation of SALT II provisions banning the construction of additional stationary ICBM launch installations and the masking of work in progress.

Washington is in a hurry to deploy the MX, which is being created as a first-strike weapon (each missile to to have 10 warheads with a capacity of 600 kilotons each). As is known, Congress sanctioned the deployment of 50 such missiles. That is not enough for the White House. It is chivying the Pentagon to elaborate the "best method of siting an additional number of MX missiles" -- another 50.

It has been announced in Washington that design work on the creation [sozdaniye] of the new Trident-2 missile (D-5) is in full swing. The Pentagon strategists are gambling on it in their desire to secure military superiority for America. At present there are seven Ohio nuclear submarines armed with Trident-1 (C-4) missiles in service. The eighth boat started trials in May. The ninth, which it is planned to build by the end of this decade, and every subsequent boat of this type will be equipped with Trident-2 missiles. They will have considerably higher tactical and technical characteristics (range 11,000 km; accuracy 90 meters; a multiple reentry vehicle with 7 warheads each with a capacity of 600 kilotrons or 14 warheads of 150 kilotons).

The publicity for U.S. strategic aviation has hitherto placed the emphasis on the creation by the early nineties of a bomber using "stealth" technology, which, according to Pentagon experts' plans, will not be detectable by present-day air defense systems. It has now become known that the President has also instructed the Pentagon to ensure the accelerated development of a long-range cruise missile using "stealth" technology. Special hopes are pinned on this missile in the sphere of overcoming "all the contemplated Soviet air defense systems," thanks to new technology and low flight altitudes. The plan is for this missile to enter the armory of a B-52 and B-1B bombers in the late eighties.

The picture of the arms race being whipped up by Washington would be far from cmplete without considering a number of other very alarming factors. For instance, without considering the administration's decision to commence production of binary chemical weapons intended for deployment and for waging wars on the European Continent. Nor can we ignore another very worrying report -- on the attempts being made to virtually erase the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons. The relevant research is being carried out at the Livermore Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, which is "in a fever." According to the people there, it is a question of a so-called "add-on nuclear component," which any type of weapon could be adapted to take. The implementation of this plan would, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, create a "nightmarish situation for the arms control process."

The implementation of the "star wars" program continues, with the violation of a number of basic provisions of the ABM Treaty. It is characteristic that in Washington they are now trying to forget the former assurances that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" will make nuclear weapons obsolete. Rather the reverse is true. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle and other high-ranking officials are now speaking openly of SDI as an addition to the U.S. offensive strategic nuclear arsenal.

Research work and experiments under the SDI program are taking on an unprecedented scale. "There is every reason to suppose," (V.) Kistiakowsky, professor at Massachusetts University, noted with alarm, "that the so-called 'Strategic Defense Initiative' will trample underfoot all the research work being done at American universities."

One can increasingly hear in the United States the uncomplimentary epithets that sober-minded Americans confer on the administration's militarist course: "irresponsible," "playing poker for high stakes," "an open challenge to the Soviet Union." "I believe," P. Warnke, a leading U.S. specialist in disarmament, declares, "that this is an insane policy, and at this stage the insane have won."

Even in the conditions of the continuing whipping up of bellicose chauvinism in the country, there is an increasing awareness of the true causes of the sharp deterioration in the international situation. "The risk of the outbreak of nuclear war is increasing because of the Reagan administration's policy, Peter (Vobas), an inhabitant of Newark (Delaware), writes in the PHILIDELPHIA INQUIRER. There are fewer and fewer simpletons who blindly believe the anti-Soviet fables put about by propaganda. "It is obvious," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "that President Reagan does not care -- but other Americans should care -- about the fact that because of his policy the majority of the world regards not the Soviet Union, but the United States as the main obstacle in the path of nuclear disarmament."

Even in the government circles of NATO countries, which usually unreservedly approve Washington's policy, they are now unable to conceal their displeasure about his very dangerous actions. As West Germany's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG stresses, behind the West Europeans' critical words about the United States "one can glimpse a suspicion of treachery -- treachery toward detente and arms control," that is, toward values which for Western Europe, "have the character literally of a fundamental law."

The open show of displeasure in the NATO countries at Washington's dangerous policy is very revealing. Nonetheless its significance should not be exaggerated. It is noteworthy that the criticisms of the senior Atlantic partner by officials are often described in the West as "rebellion on your knees." And here is why. As America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR puts it, the displeasure of ruling circles, for instance those of Britain and the FRG, with White House policy is based on its adoption of "unnecessary measures that could make life more difficult for the existing conservative governments." For them to be compromised by too close links with Washington's reckless course is regarded as particularly dangerous when parliamentary elections are approaching in the countries concerned.

Today, on the 45th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on our motherland, alarming analogies cannot but spring to mind. Now as then, the most reactionary forces of imperialism are preaching frenzied anti-Sovietism. Now as then, seeking world domination, they are turning agreements into mere scraps of paper and arming themselves feverishly.

In these exceptionally complex conditions the main avenue of the activity of our party and the Soviet state in the international arena is the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace. "The Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev stated at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "will continue persistently to pursue its initiatives, which accord with the cherished hopes of our people and all the planet's peoples. But we will never allow U.S. nuclear missile superiority. Here our Leninist foreign policy course and our defense might are based on the reliable foundations of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development elaborated by the party..." The new peace proposals set forth at the CPSU Central Committee plenum are in contrast to the imperial claims of the "hawks" across the ocean and are another weighty contribution to the peoples' struggle to prevent war.

## COMPARISON OF STATEMENT BY USSR GENEVA DELEGATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 June carries in its first edition on page 5 a report on the TASS statement on the Geneva arms talks. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Statement by the USSR Delegation", has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 27th June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads in PRAVDA: statement that says in particular:

On 26 June Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, made a statement, (inserting "in particular" picking up second paragraph and deleting portions omitted by PRAVDA)

Paragraph six, last line in PRAVDA reads: The present time.

The Soviet side during the past round put forward an intermediate option for reducing stategic offensive armament. Such reductions could be implemented provided accord is reached on not exceeding [nevykhod iz ramok] the ABM Treaty framework for a minimum of 15 years. We regard it as a step toward (picking up seventh paragraph, rewording and deleting portions omitted by PRAVDA).

## TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS RESUME IN GENEVA

LD011648 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 1 TASS -- Soviet-American consultations on all aspects of the problem of concluding an effective and verifiable international convention on the total prohibition of chemical weapons have been resumed here. The Soviet delegation is headed by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, the U.S. delegation is led by Ambassador Donald Lowitz.

## ABRAHAMSON REMARKS ON SDI EXPERIMENTS CITED

LD272021 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Experiments to develop new weapons systems under the "star wars" program will be conduced at the Falcon Base in Colorado, the headquarters of the space command center of the U.S. Air Force. The base will be expanded and modernized for the purpose, General James Abrahamson, who supervises the organization set up by the Pentagon to implement the Strategic Defense Initiative, announced in Washington on Thursday. This is fresh evidence that Washington intends to go ahead with "star wars" preparations and to make them irreversible, which means the escalation of the arms race and obstacles to real disarmament, economic progress and peaceful cooperation in space exploration.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the "star wars" concept, contrary to the White House arguments, does not generate the least impetus to nuclear arms reduction. Conversely, it encourages the escalation of nuclear arms arsenals. The SDI proponents are trying to pass off that program as purely research endeavors. They also falsely claim that a "defensive shield" will be created in this way. General Abrahamson's announcement, however, gives the lie to these arguments. The laboratories and proving grounds working on SDI are developing and testing offensive weaponry for outer space.

REPORT ON EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM271058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For International Security and Cooperation"]

[Text] Mankind's most important task is to strengthen international security and avert the threat of nuclear war. This was noted 23 June in Moscow at a plenary session of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which discussed the committee's tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The keynote speaker -- Committee Chairman L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union -- and other speakers noted the outstanding significance of the party congress in questions relating to the preservation of peace and disarmament. The all-embracing program for safeguarding universal security advanced by the congress is exceptionally important.

The speakers stressed that the Soviet public warmly supports the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet leadership, CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference, whose implementation opens up a practical opportunity for halting the current dangerous course of events and changing for the better the development of unfavorable trends in Europe and in the entire system of international relations. Decreasing the level of military confrontation in Europe is one of the decisive avenues in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war.

The session participants stated that at a time when the USSR and its allies are setting an example of honesty and sincere interest in improving the European and world political climate, the U.S. and NATO ruling circles are essentially ignoring the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. The United States' renunciation of its SALT II commitments and its decision to continue nuclear tests and make preparations for "star wars" deserve condemnation.

The Soviet public will continue to make efforts in the struggle for the complete elemination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis and for the achievement of concrete accords at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms and on other topical problems relating to the stabilization of the international situation.

Having listened to a briefing by Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation in Bern, the session participants expressed indignation that the United States, in defiance of universal aspirations, thwarted the adoption of agreed recommendations on humanitarian questions, displaying flagrant disregard for Europeans' interests and for the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

The session adopted a statement. It stresses that the Soviet public, expressing a willingness for dialogue on vitally important questions of war and peace with all European peace-loving forces who hold our continent's fate dear, calls them to vigorous joint or parallel actions for the sake of preserving life and human civilization.

BOGACHEV SAYS NATO SUBMITS TO U.S. 'DIKTAT'

LD011906 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In the recent period some West European countries have been going through a strange metamorphosis: As their share of the world economy grows, the role of their governments in ensuring national security and resolving the global problems of war and peace drops dramatically.

The European NATO governments more and more often yield to Washington's pressure and timidly join, under the pretext of "Bolstering Atlantic unity," U.S. military and political ventures which are against their own national interests.

The British government set a dangerous precedent in relations with developing countries by having allowed to use American bases in British territory for a piratic raid of U.S. bombers on Libyan cities and communities. The European NATO countries actually gave the green light to the deployment of new American chemical weapons in their territories. By consenting to cooperate with the Pentagon in the fulfilment of the U.S. "star wars" program, the governments of West Germany and Britain are becoming active accomplices of the U.S. administration in the violation of the ABM treaty and in the subversion of the entire process of arms limitation and reduction.

The West German government recently took the decision to build cruise missiles domestically. Meanwhile, West Germany has no artificial earth satellites, which are needed to comprise programs for the flights of cruise missiles. Bonn then will have to use U.S. "help" and West Germany will thus depend entirely on the USA in the use of those missiles. Naturally, it will be Washington rather than Bonn that will decide on targets for those missiles.

At the same time Washington could not have cared less for the national security interests of its European allies. Giving an interview to the AP, Stansfield Turner, citing his personal experience as CIA director and an analysis of the strategic situation, said that the United States was not going to sacrifice Washington or New York to defend Japan or Europe.

A correspondent of DIE WELT of West Germany asked British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe the other day: "British opposition recently called Mrs. Thatcher President Reagan's poodle meaning that when Reagan gives a whistle she jumps. Does your government back the American president always?" The British minister could only reply acidly that Britain's view of the importance of the U.S. to the North Atlantic alliance in Europe was virtually identical with that of West Germany. To put it in other words, you are another.

Addressing the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a realistic appraisal of the role assigned by Washington to its European allies in the pursuit of foreign policy. "One cannot help regretting the fact that the governments of the other NATO countries, including those which in words dissociate themselves from the dangerous extremes of American policy, eventually yield to pressure from the other side of the ocean and thus take upon themselves a share of responsibility for the escalation of the arms race."

The peoples of the world, including the West Germans, Britons and other peoples of the European NATO countries, would not at all like American imperialism to decide the destinies of peace as it pleases. The world community hopes that the responsible politicians of Western Europe will at long last realize the danger of the unconditional submission to Washington's diktat in questions of war and peace.

PETROVSKIY ON SHEVARDNADZE-SHULTZ MEETING

LD010953 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The Soviet side has officially proposed to the American side to set in motion the mechanism of preparing a meeting between USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. Secretary of State, Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, has stated. He addressed today a press conference held in the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs which dealt with the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

He emphasized that the results of the meeting would depend on the results of the preparatory work.

MOTIVES BEHIND SHULTZ PHILIPPINES VISIT VIEWED

LD302103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1252 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, commentary by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, U.S. propaganda is making liberal use of rose-tinted hues in the pictures it is painting of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the countries of Southeast Asia. It is being asserted that his trip has supposedly demonstrated the good intentions of the present Washington administration toward the Pacific states. The agreement, signed by Shultz in Manila, under which the United States is making available $200 million to the Philippines is being quoted as an example. I am going to ask my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, to express his opinion about this:

People in Washington are very fond of portraying themselves as disinherited philanthropists in international affairs. Recently, for example, they did the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries a favor -- if one may use that term -- when it was decided to allocate $100 million to these gangs of reactionary rabble: this is the sum with which Washington intends to pay for the order it has placed for further barbarous actions the contra cutthroats are going to commit on Nicaraguan soil, pouring upon it the blood of peaceful inhabitants.

As far as the Philippines are concerned, there everything would appear to be different. The $200 million that has been promised is supposedly to reduce the country's budget deficit; that is why Shultz hastened to present the willingness of the United States to fork out this kind of money as a good deed [words indistinct] and why Washington agreed to give the Philippines twice as much as it did to the anti-Nicaraguan bandits; and why, indeed, those in Manila supposedly ought to show their gratitude for this kind of generosity.

Many foreign observers, however, note that the Filipino public is in no way inclined to react enthusiastically to this gesture from Washington. They have every reason for taking such an attitude. Indeed, what do some $200 million or so mean to the Philippines when that country's external debt is 150 times as great? And when each year Filipinos have to spend billions -- half the country's export earnings -- just to pay the interest on loans?

Apart from everything else, it seems that the $200 million in question was promised by Washington to the previous administration in the Philippines. But the White House held back payment of this aid not long before the change of government in Manila.

Nevertheless, agreement on the allocation of the sum referred to is now being presented as new financial support being received by the Philippines.

It is not by chance that Joker Arroyo, executive secretary of the current president of the Philippines, reacted with disdain to this step of Washington's, stating that quite simply the Americans are returning old money. It is a debt owed by the United States, he stressed, which it is now paying to the Philippines to use their bases. Arroyo added that so far Washington has not allocated a single cent in aid to the new government in Manila.

However, by all accounts the U.S. authorities intend to pay back even their old debts in a way that is far from disinterested. Confirmation of this is to be found in statements in the U.S. press and in what was said by Shultz himself in Manila. These show that Washington is seeking for all restrictions on the actions of U.S. companies in the Philippines to be lifted. That is the first thing being sought. Secondly, the U.S. authorities are demanding that U.S. monopolies be able to put their goods onto the market in the Philippines without impediment. And finally the White House is insisting that the new government in Manila more resolutely oppose the demonstrations by the Filipino public that are building up against the domination of U.S. monopolies and the U.S. brass hats in the country.

However, at the same time there is yet another aspect to Washington's interests in the Philippines. It concerns the future fate of U.S. military bases on this archipelago. The fact is that not long before Shultz' arrival in Manila, Laurel, the vice president of the Philippines, stated that the Republic's new leadership intends to study the issue of the future of the U.S. military presence in the country. This has no doubt alarmed the Washington administration, which interpreted this intention on the part of the present Philippines authorities as a hint that the Pentagon might possibly have to give up its bases on the archipelago before the relevant agreements expire.

It is the desire to prevent such a development of events that has prompted Washington to send Shultz to Manila and to agree to pay-off its old debts to the Philippines. These diplomatic and financial tricks, however, are unlikely to be able to deceive the broad circles of the Filipino public.

SHULTZ FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO GAIN ASEAN SUPPORT

LD020455 Moscow TASS in English 0038 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 1 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz returned from a ten-day tour which took him to the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. He attended the Manila Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries, the United States, Canada, Japan, Austrialia, New Zealand and also representatives of the Common Market.

During the conference Shultz made attempts to force on its participants the U.S. stance on major political issues and bolster the U.S. influence in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Upon returning from the trip, neither the secretary of state himself nor his assistants assessed the results of the visit which, in the judgement of news analysts, is evidence of the failure of the attempts to enlist support of the U.S. interventionist course.

Manila July 1 TASS - The U.S. bid to shunt ASEAN onto the tracks of militarization was rebuffed by the members of this regional grouping.

An annual conference of the foreign ministers of the Southeast Asian association, which unites Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, held here, passed a decision of pressing for proclaiming Southeast Asia a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, addressing the conference, said that setting up such a zone would allow the ASEAN countries to avoid the lot of the Pentagon's nuclear hostages. He stressed that it would contribute towards enhancing security of the states in the region.

This decision, which was recorded in the joint communique adopted by the conference, aroused the United States' discontent. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was the first to express it when he said that the peace initiative of the Southeast Asian developing states was erroneous.

During his visit to Manila the top-ranking White House emissary tried to substantiate in every way the thesis of the usefulness of the U.S. military presence in the region. He also lashed out at New Zealand which dared to ban visits by U.S. combatant ships equipped with nuclear weapons to its ports and territorial waters. At a meeting with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange here Shultz stated that the United States would withdraw its defence obligations to New Zealand.

The attempts by the United States to force militarization on ASEAN and South Pacific countries failed, however, to produce the desired results. Mankind keeps the memory of the U.S. nuclear genocide in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA writes. It emphasized that ASEAN would not allow the United States to convert Southeast Asia into a springboard of a nuclear conflict and strongly condemned Washington's attempts to force its concepts of war and peace on sovereign states.

David Lange stated that the New Zealand Government's policy was to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced in the country. He said the New Zealand population did not view the defence of New Zealand with nuclear weapons as a guarantee of security.

## TASS NOTES RECALL OF U.S. ENVOY TO HONDURAS

LD012158 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 1 TASS -- President Reagan recalled the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, John Ferch, after less than a year in office. THE WASHINGTON POST reported today that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and aides to the U.S. President did not think Ferch a good commanding officer of U.S. operations in the escalating war waged by the contras against Nicaragua. Ferch was dismissed just a few days after the House of Representatives had approved the White House's request for 100 million dollars to finance the counterrevolutionary gangs waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. All this shows that Washington is going to expand the conflict in Central America and to intensify acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

## KORIONOV VIEWS EFFECTS OF U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY

PM020808 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "Following the Course of State Terrorism"]

[Text] The situation has sharply deteriorated again in Central America. Under strong pressure from the White House, the U.S. Congress has decided to allocate $100 million to expand the armed piracy in Nicaragua.

"The U.S. actions," President Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinista National Liberation Front national leadership executive commission, said, "usher in a new stage in the escalation of aggression and alter the conditions of the international and domestic situation in which the Nicaraguan revolution is developing."

It is not a question of the amount of money made available by Congress. Hundreds of millions of dollars are flowing into the "contras'" hands. The point is that the White House has now managed to involve Congress in the undeclared war against Nicaragua together with the CIA, the Pentagon, and other government departments. The participation of U.S. supreme organs of power in aggression against the people of a small country upholding its sovereign rights is henceforth "legitimized," so to speak. "By arming the 'contras'," the British paper THE GUARDIAN notes, "the U.S. Congress has effectively declared war on Nicaragua."

Not only the Nicaraguan people are in danger. Washington's actions are intensifying the threat to other Latin American people. The fate of the Contadora process is very clear evidence of this.

Remember that in January 1983, on the Panamanian island of Contadora, four states (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) set up the Contadora Group and in 1985 four others (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) formed the "Latin American Contadora Support Group." The states were pooling efforts primarily in order to achieve a peaceful political settlement of the Central American crisis. But not only that. The Contadora process is an expression of the Latin Americans' growing desire to take the future of the region into their own hands and to jointly resist the encroachment by dollar imperialism on their sovereignty and independence.

Immediately after the Contadora Group's promulgation of the "Peace Act" Washington saw the publication of the "Kissinger Commission's" report on Central America. The report did not beat round the bush: "The United States cannot use the Contadora process instead of its own policy. Experience shows that the largest impact is made when the United States acts decisively."

Two courses were revealed. Nicaragua advocated the signing of the "Peace Act." It put forward a number of constructive proposals clearing the way to resolving the questions of a peaceful settlement. It was at that moment, whan a mutually acceptable solution to the problems was beginning to take shape, that Congress approved the White House's request for further finance for U.S. mercenaries. This means that the Contadora process has suffered another, very heavy blow.

At a press conference in late June in the UN building the Contadora Group countries' foreign ministers described U.S. actions as being directed against a peaceful settlement of the Central American problem. Concerning the Congress decision to provide further finance for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the Venezuelan foreign minister, for example, said: "We regard it as an unfavorable development. The basic spirit of Contadora consists in ensuring noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. This has been the purpose of the Latin American countries' struggle and aspirations for over 100 years."

It remains only to add that Washington's actions are an encroachment not only on the freedom of a single Latin American state. In today's closely interrelated world the creation of a hotbed of military conflicts in one part of the world is actually a threat to the world in general. That is what Washington is doing by unleashing a new round of aggression in the Central American region. Clearly this policy is bound to affect the general world situation and cannot fail to affect the state of Soviet-American relations.

Even in the United States the recent Congress decision is increasingly being compared to the notorious "Tonkin" resolution the U.S. Government used to unleash the large-scale war against Vietnam. Representative R. Colman states: The Nicaraguan conflict has already cost the U.S. taxpayer $927 million, but Reagan is asking for $100 million more. The congressmen then asked the reasonable question: "How much will the President want for next year? And what will it be then? Military advisers? Troops?" T. Foley, deputy majority leader in the House, warns: The Congress decision will result in a "tragic and irreversible course toward the introduction of U.S. forces into Central America." But Washington will not heed protests against its adventurist policy.

The aggression, which has gone on for some years, has already caused deep wounds in the Nicaraguan economy. But it has not intimidated the people of that freedom-loving country, who are fully resolved to defend their rights to independence and freedom.

TERMS OF U.S.-SAUDI AWACS DEAL RECALLED

PM011033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko dispatch: "The Ominous Shadow of the AWACS"]

[Text] Kuwait -- Reports have appeared in the Kuwaiti press announcing that deliveries to Saudi Arabia of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft, bought by Riyadh from the United States earlier, are to begin in the near future.

As is known, back in 1981 the U.S. Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of this find of aircraft and other military hardware for a sum totaling $8.5 billion. With the help of this "deal of the century," as the journalists described it, Washington was hoping not just to strengthen its military presence in the Persian Gulf, but also to exert political pressure on Riyadh and involve it in the Camp David deal.

However, the Saudi leadership rejected the Camp David course. In an attempt to exert pressure on the Saudis, the United States demanded as one of the conditions of the arms sale Riyadh's participation in actions aimed at undermining the Arab countries' boycott of the so-called peace process with Israel. Thus, in exchange for the AWACS aircraft, Washington wanted to use Saudi Arabia to split the Arab world and impose a political course in the Near East that, would be beneficial to the U.S. Administration.

It must also be noted that the AWACS deliveries to Saudi Arabia are in no way detrimental to the interests of the U.S. "strategic ally" -- Israel. Under the terms of the deal this aircraft cannot be used against the main enemy of the Arabs -- the Zionist aggressor.

PAPER HITS PLANNED 'ANTI-SOVIET' TV SERIES

PM011349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing a Crude Concoction"]

[Text] Ottawa, 30 Jun -- An ABC TV Film team has arrived in Canada's Ontario Province to film another anti-Soviet work -- the series "Amerika." The creators of this crude lampoon are aiming to scare the ordinary American with frightening pictures of the occupation of American by "perfidious Russians" striving to enslave the United States.

According to MACLEAN'S CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE, the "Amerika" series, which ABC is planning to show in 1987, is the latest variation on a theme that is increasingly popular in Hollywood.

In movies such as "Red Dawn" and "Invasion USA" moviegoers have already been scared with the specter of a Soviet armed attack on America.

A number of Canadian actors have protested against this Hollywood concoction and refused to take part in the movie after reading the script. Thus, Richard (Grinblatt), the well-known actor and director, stated that the movie is "inflammatory" since it "presupposes that the Russians would like to invade the United States."

Another well-known Canadian film director -- Norman Jewison -- also condemned Hollywood's "enthusiasm" for anti-Soviet movies in which Soviet people are depicted as evildoers and the "cold war" is propagandized.

The "Artists for Nuclear Disarmament" public organization has adopted a resolution expressing "serious alarm over the fact that this TV series could have a pernicious influence on the cause of peace and disarmament."

## 'GLOBAL SHIELD' SHOWS 'POLITICAL IRRESPONSIBILITY'

PM011307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Airborne Neoglobalism"]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS wrote a few days ago: "President Reagan is now following a hardline policy toward the USSR, which is reminiscent of a high-stakes poker game." This "gamble" by the White House takes extremely peculiar forms. Verbally, the White House issues all kinds of "conciliatory" statements. In fact, it embarks on actions aimed at stepping up confrontation with the USSR.

An example of this was provided by the Pentagon's latest provocative maneuvers, Global Shield-86, which recently ended. On the very first day of the maneuvers, a group of seven B-52 strategic bombers and five tanker aircraft made its way toward the USSR borders over the Aleutian Islands. It crossed the Bering Strait, turned back toward Alaska, and carried out a "bomb drop exercise" over Canadian and U.S. territory.

It is typical that these global maneuvers began soon after President Reagan's announcement of the U.S. decision not to observe the SALT II Treaty in the future. It is well known that, in violation of this treaty, the Pentagon is planning to exceed the ceiling for B-52 strategic bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles. These missiles were tested during Global Shield-86.

An entire strategic aviation armada carrying nuclear weapons took to the air. Some 140 B-52 bombers and 135 tanker aircraft, stationed at U.S. Air Force bases in different parts of the world, took part in a global rehearsal of nuclear attack against the socialist countries. In addition, units of the U.S. Air Force reserve, the Canadian Navy, Marines, and Army, and the NORAD early warning system took part in Global Shield-86.

One cannot fail to see the direct link between these militaristic games and the doctrine of "neoglobalism" proclaimed by Washington. The desire by the organizers of this global provocation to demonstrate U.S. military might "to deter" the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is highly evident.

Even numerous U.S. observers and politicians now admit that, by undermining other people's security with its actions, Washington is placing its own country's security in jeopardy. In our nuclear age, this is an obvious display of political irresponsibility.

ARTICLE ASSAILS VOA 'IMPARTIALITY', U.S. POLICIES

PM261345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article: "Lynching Common Sense"]

[Text] The other day C. Wick, chief of the USIA, which has the Voice of America [VOA] under its jurisdiction, stated: "We do not disseminate false information and do not conduct subversive work aimed at the violent overthrow of the Soviet Government. We make the utmost effort to avoid bias and partiality in our reports about what is happening in the world and what various countries think about it.

Come now, Mr Wick? The Soviet people have a precise term for your radio mouthpiece: They call it a "hostile radio station." This is really what people were able to see for themselves once again recently when the USIA, together with its colleagues from the CIA subversion center - Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe --launched another malicious campaign in connection with -- guess what? -- the anniversary of the accession of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to the USSR. The tone of the campaign was set by President Reagan himself.

There is nothing so dear to us as the gains of the revolution and the unity of the fraternal family of the Soviet people. That unity was sealed by the blood shed in the joint struggle against the enemies of our motherland and Soviet power. Any encroachment on that is considered as sacrilege by us, and no quarter will be given to anyone who attempts it.

It is appalling when the rulers of a state created on the bones of slaves and the blood of the native population and through plundering neighbors and seizing territory (suffice it to recall the annexation of Texas, which the United States took from Mexico) claim that the Soviet Union "occupies" Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. What nonsense! After all, it is like saying that the United States occupies California, Louisiana, and Illinois. But what do historical facts, the real situation, or the truth in general matter to the present White House incumbents? What they want here and now is another anti-Soviet farrago. As for the will of the people of the Soviet Baltic republics, who are free and equal within our union, judging by all accounts that concept is meaningless to the organizers of anticommunist "weeks of enslaved nations." According to the American historian G. Kennan, in their attempts to justify such events they do not balk even at using the "history combined with geography" invented by Goebbels.

"Involving ourselves politically and militarily with the struggle against the Soviet regime," Kennan wrote, commenting on the first resolution on "enslaved nations" concocted in Washington, "is stupidity on a scale that makes even our adventure in Vietnam pale." During President Reagan's term of office this stupidity has simply increased in scale. It has become fashionable in the United States to declare around a dozen anti-Soviet "days," "weeks," and "prayer vigils" a year.

It surpasses understanding how the spiritual successors of those who lynched negroes and organized the genocide of the Indians, people who throw their poorest citizens on to the streets even in winter and deny millions of people the right to work can talk about human rights! What kind of morality, exactly, guides those who give orders to bomb the cities of sovereign states, to occupy whole countries like bandits, to export instruments of torture to dictatorial regimes and even send in specialists in "interrogation under torture," while claiming that such acts are indeed the "moral duty and course which most corresponds to U.S. security interests."?!

If you are going to teach others you need to know at least something yourself and, rather than studying cowboy films, primitive READER'S DIGEST versions of works of literature, and "fact sheets," you need to draw at the well of world culture and history. Alas, the people who hold the reins of office in Washington today do not revere the latter. The White House not only confuses Greenland with Holland and Indonesia with Micronesia but democracy with tyranny. The President asserts that "the word 'freedom' does not even exist" in Russian. He cites Lenin and Marx according to the "Blue Book" of the fascist Welch, who brazenly and with typical Texan expansiveness ascribed to them "invasion plans" for Latin America and the United States itself. These anticommunist slops are passed off as the very fount of knowledge!

Ignorance, crudity, a language that is absolutely unacceptable for civilized relations among states, smugness, and brazenness are what constitute Washington's present style in the conduct of international affairs. Through deception, forgery, outrages to common sense, and trampling on common decency the present U.S. rulers want to make Americans forget their own and the world's history. All this with a aim of effecting a total mobilization for the "crusade" declared against communism.

Washington loves to go on about the "right to truthful information," which VOA allegedly broadcasts. What kind of truth can one speak of, however, when the President himself has on 15 occasions in various speeches and documents spread deliberate fabrications about "yellow rain" occurring as a result of "flagrant breaches" by the USSR of the Geneva agreements on the use of toxic agents and bacteriological weapons?! And did American propaganda really report the truth about the events at Chernobyl? Did the press and radio really not give false reports about "thousands of people secretly concealed in communal graves"? Did Washington not rejoice at our misfortune and attempt to make political capital out of it? But enough. There is an abundance of examples. The examples are merely symptoms.

The real cause is the policy that the present U.S. Administration pursues. It is clear that Washington has indeed decided that it can permit itself to talk down to the Soviet Union and dictate its will to it. This is shown by the arms race fueled by the White House -- which it is calculated will "humble" us -- and by the imminent U.S. breach of SALT II, the "star wars" plans, the continuing nuclear tests, and indeed the anti-Soviet orgy put on by the American radio stations.

Sensible Americans have repeatedly warned the administration that no good can come of this policy. "Reagan and his like," WASHINGTON POST correspondent S. Rosenfeld wrote the other day, "like to see themselves as tough, sensible people. But by acting as if they can get their own way in relations with the Russians, without any compromise, they are behaving like feeble-minded romantics."

There is nothing to add, save that the word "romantic" be removed.

CONFERENCE MARKS CPC FOUNDING JUBILEE

PM020830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the 65th Anniversary of the CPC"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East and the All-Union Association of Sinologists have held a scientific conference to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Speeches by L.D. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East, and other scientists noted that the creation of the CPC -- the revolutionary vanguard of the country's working people -- began an important period in the history of the Chinese revolution.

The Soviet Union, the conference stressed, has always supported the Chinese people's heroic struggle for freedom and independence and the building of a socialist society, a struggle headed by the CPC.

TASS NOTES DEPARTURE OF ZHAO ZIYANG ON TRIP

LD010725 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 1 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left Beijing today. He will visit Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Tunisia.

DIPLOMATS LAY WREATHS AT PRC SITES

PM301223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun -- On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War, staff of the USSR Embassy in the PRC have laid wreaths at memorials and at the graves of Soviet soldiers who fell in combat against the Japanese aggressors and for China's liberation. Wreaths were laid in the cities of Harbin, Dairen, Shenyang, Changchun, Wuhan, Chongging, Nanjing, Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, and Guangzhou.

PAPER HIGHLIGHTS GORBACHEV ARMS INITIATIVES

PM301141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Important, Constructive Initiatives"]

[Text] Beijing -- Giving an account of the foreign policy section of the report by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the CHINA DAILY newspaper highlights his statement that "if the American side ignores our initiatives this time, it will be obvious that the present U.S. Administration is playing an unworthy game concerning a most serious issue on which the future of mankind depends."

Also noted is the clause in the report which says that the United States is assuming a very grave responsibility for mankind by refusing to stop nuclear tests and to join the Soviet moratorium. The newspaper draws attention to M.S. Gorbachev's statement regarding the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting, which requires an open atmosphere in order to reach real agreements.

NEW PRC MILITARY ACADEMIES ESTABLISHED

PM251617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "New Military Academies in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun -- According to XINHUA, enrollment of students is currently under way at newly established military academies in China. Courses will start 1 September. The new academies include a Ground Forces Military Command Academy, a Military Pedagogical Academy, a Military Economics Academy, and an Academy of Military Information Science. China's first Military Pedagogical Academy will, apart from training staff for military academies, engage in research in the sphere of military instruction.

According to reports in the Chinese press, a recent resolution of the PRC Central Military Council on educational reform at military educational establishments says that it is necessary, above all, to establish order in the system of command personnel training. All the military educational establishments will be divided into categories -- for platoon commanders, the middle command component (mainly regiment commanders), and the higher command component with the aim of training top echelon commanders.

The resolution makes provision for the establishment on an experimental basis of a number of comprehensive military educational establishments which will turn out command personnel, political commissars, and rear services officers.

PRC STANDING COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD261509 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 26 TASS -- The Standing Commission of the National People's Congress has ended its session here. It passed a draft code on land of the People's Republic of China and endorsed the results of the implementation of the PRC's State Budget for 1985 and a report by Wang Bingqian, a member of the State Council and minister of finance of the People's Republic of China on the results of the implementation of the 1985 budget.

Also discussed at the session were draft "regulations of the PRC on public order enforcement and punishment of offenders" and draft "regulations on diplomatic privileges and immunities".

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

LD292156 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Republic of Vanuatu have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

The governments of the USSR and the Republic of Vanuatu, a joint statement to this effect points out, have established diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of international law. They have also stated that they rejected colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all forms of discrimination.

The governments of the USSR and Vanuatu have agreed to appoint concurrant ambassadors within a practicable period of time.

## KING OF TONGA GREETED ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM011414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga a telegram marking the country's national holiday -- Independence Day -- which conveys to him and the people of Tonga its sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity. In his reply telegram the king of Tonga expressed gratitude for its congratulations to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on behalf of the country's people and himself and wished the Soviet people happiness.

## AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

### Soviet Participants Listed

PM011034 [Editorial Report] In reference to an article published in the 30 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 1 -- Australian Parliamentary Delegation Holds Talks With Gromyko -- IZVESTIYA 29 June morning edition on page 1 adds the following significant information:

'The conversation was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. Kh. Rasulova, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.F. Rubtsov, chief of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and Ye.F. Rogov, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Pacific Ocean Department, on the Soviet side, and Edward Peacock, Australian ambassador to the USSR, on the Australian side."

Delegation Departs

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- A delegation of Australia's parliament, led by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joan Child, visited the Lenin mausoleum today and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the unknown soldier grave at the Kremlin Wall.

On the same day the guests left for Tashkent. The delegation is accompanied by Lidiya Rasulova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Edward Robert Pocock, Australia's ambassador to the USSR.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH COORDINATOR OF CAMBODIA AID

PM251312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A talk was held 19 June between M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and T. (Kunugi), the UN secretary general's special representative for the coordination of humanitarian aid to Cambodia, who stopped over in Moscow.

RESULTS OF ASEAN CONFERENCE REVIEWED

Issues Outlined

PM301233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by L. Kuznetsov: "Ministers Confer"]

[Text] Manila, 24 Jun -- The annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers is in progress here. Two trends, observers note, are clearly apparent within the association, which unites six countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines). One trend is in favor of continuing the policy of promoting the economic, cultural, and social development of each ASEAN member, which was the purpose of setting up the organization in 1967. The other trend is in favor of militarist policy, a policy of turning the "six" into a "soldier of the West in the east," if not at least into a henchman.

These trends, in either overt or covert form, are also apparent at the present conference. S. Laurel, Philippines prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has said that the question of militarizing ASEAN should not even be raised, because the primary intent of the association is to promote economic development.

Numerous issues are being discussed, ranging from how to ease economic dependence on the main capitalist powers to the struggle against contraband and narcotics. Great interest has been aroused by the Philippines' proposal to conduct inter-ASEAN trade in national currencies as opposed to dollars. The establishment of preferential prices which would facilitate access to ASEAN markets for goods produced by the countries belonging to the organization is also a subject of interest to the conference participants: "We must devote ourselves not to the 'Cambodian question,'" one expert said, "which some people want to bring up again at the conference, but to working out measures to strengthen cooperation between our countries."

Discussion of the question of accepting new members into ASEAN has begun behind closed doors and in the lobbies. An observer from Papua New Guinea has arrived in Manila. That country, together with Fiji, has expressed interest in joining ASEAN. However, the conference participants have unofficially voiced certain reservations on this question.

At the same time, many here are expressing the opinion that international cooperation in the Pacific today cannot be limited to the ASEAN countries and capitalist powers alone. As is well known, such countries as the USSR, the SRV, and many others are Pacific countries.

## U.S. Policy Viewed

BK271054 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1300 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] The main problem discussed during the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Manila was the group's economic problem. ASEAN countries feel apprehensive about the discriminatory policies of developed capitalist nations. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also visited Manila. Listeners should not be confused about the intent of the U.S. envoy's trip to Manila; it was not made to extend assistance to ASEAN nations to overcome their economic trouble.

As could be seen by press reports, trade with Southeast Asian nations seems unimportant to the nation across the vast ocean. To the U.S. State Department leader the most important issue is how to tie the ASEAN nations to its neoglobalist policy. According to Washington's program, the only instrument to implement its policy is the Pacific community which is currently being formed; in other words, Washington desires to set up a military bloc to intervene in domestic affairs in the region. Henceforth, the United States plans to draw ASEAN together with Japan, South Korea, and its other allies into its military alliance. But the ASEAN countries, who recently met and made practical proposals in Manila, openly expressed their regret and stressed their strong desire to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and a zone free of nuclear weapons. What ASEAN viewed as important is to free itself from the danger posed by the U.S. nuclear threat through practical actions. For example, about 1,000 cities and towns, comprising more than 40 percent of Japan's total population, have declared themselves as nuclear-free areas. Meanwhile, 13 South Pacific countries have made similar declarations and have intensified their protests against nuclear buildup.

Two tendencies are clearly taking shape in the Asia-Pacific region. One of them is to increase the number of conventional as well as nuclear weapons, to set up military blocs, and to force one's whims and fancies on others. This course is being undertaken by Washington and its allies. The other tendency, unlike the first, is to favor economic cooperation, equal rights and good-neighborly relations. Both these tendencies were apparent during the Manila meeting.

GORBACHEV TOURS, SPEAKS AT WARSAW FACTORY

TV Report

LD012132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Correpondent's report from Warsaw on the 1 July visit to an industrial plant by a CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Correspondent] The Swierczewski precision measuring apparatus works in one of the leading industrial enterprises of Warsaw. Today it was visited by the CPSU delegation, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski was with the Soviet guests. At the works entrance they were warmly welcomed by representatives of the works management, party committee and social organizations. [Video shows Gorbachev leaving his car and shaking hands with one of the reception committee the welcoming group. A woman in the line gives Gorbachev flowers.]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski laid flowers at the base of the memorial to General Karol Swierczewski, a famous Polish military figure whose name is borne by the enterprise.

For about quarter of a century the Swierczewski works has maintaned close production contacts with the Kalibr instrument works in Moscow. An exhibition on cooperation with the Soviet Union was looked at with interest by the Soviet delegation. [Video cuts to shot of delegation looking round exhibition, with Gorbachev to the front of shot. Shevardnadze and Yakovlev are seen in the group behind him. Shots of works output, including calipers and gauges. Video changes to Gorbachev, backed by Jaruzelski, speaking to works representatives. This sequence ends with Gorbachev shaking hands with works representatives.]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] What I have managed to hear in the past 2 days at your congress has made a big impression on me. A very serious analysis, evidently, has been made, not just by the party, but by the whole of society; there has been mature discussion, very well thought out plans for the future. As they say, the mental chaos has ened, and people have seen what it is like on the road to strengthening socialist Poland, on which the working class and the working people can rely for the realization of their hopes and vital plans. (?I think) a very interesting conversation is under way, a businesslike conversation. [end recording]

The guests toured the workshops where they manufacture measuring instruments and a metal-cutting instrument. This Polish output is well-known in our country. Last year its exports to the Soviet Union were worth Z90 million. Following the Kalibr collective's example, the Polish instrument-builders have introduced the team contracting method. There are already 11 teams working in this new way. Using new forms of labor organizations has made it possible for it to increase productivity by more than 20 percent. Equipment standing idle and instances of infringement of labor disciple have virtually been reduced to nil. This was discussed in conversations with the workers.

As a souvenir of his visit to the works, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was given a set of digital measuring instruments produced by the enterprise.

Gorbachev Speech

LD011203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at Karol Swierczewski high-precision measuring instruments factory in Warsaw on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! Thank you very much for your cordial greeting. In this friendly atmosphere, it is particularly pleasant for me to impart to you and all the people of Warsaw, the working class and laboring people of Poland, ardent greetings from the working people of our country, and the entire Soviet people. [applause]

It was interesting and useful for our delegation to see with its own eyes how things are going here on the production side, to feel the essence of the Polish working class. We also wanted to know what problems, [appears to correct himself] how the country's problems are seen in the life of a laboring, workers' collective. Our acquaintance with you has been regrettably brief, conversations took place as it were on the march, in the course of moving about the factory workshops; but to give our general impression, it is undoubtedly most favorable. It is clear that the Swierczewski works is a leading enterprise, that people working here are thoughtful, that they are well qualified, that they understand the meaning of technical progress, and, most important, that they have a conscientious attitude to their work.

It was particularly pleasant for me to hear, in all the workshops, ardent support for working on the team subcontracting method, a movement which began not all that long ago, but I see it has taken deep root.

This is the socialist method. Through brigade contracting the worker does genuinely become the owner of the enterprise. And if at every enterprise the working class and the whole collective feels it is the owner of the enterprise, then together these enterprises, the collectives of the enterprises of the whole country feel they are the owners of the country, and this is indeed socialism in practice, these are the tremendous advantages of our system for which we have given so much so that it should be strengthened both on Soviet and on Polish soil.

I have spoken about your achievements and the values that have been created by the actual toil of your collective. I naturally assume that you know about your own shortcomings better than I. You know them better than anyone else, and no doubt you are trying to rid yourselves of them. All our delegation attending the 10th PZPR Congress sincerely wishes that you, dear comrades, may fulfill your planned schemes and raise still higher the factory's brand name which has already gained itself a good reputation worldwide as well. But one cannot stand still. He who halts will undoubtedly suffer defeat. One must always go forward, without halting at what has been achieved, one must not rest on one's laurels, as the saying goes.

Taking part in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, we have been able to convince ourselves that Polish Communists are confidently looking to the future. The Political Report presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the draft party program outline ways of effectively utilizing the big production and scientific-technical potential created over the years of people's power in Poland.

Of course, you still have many problems, fairly complex problems, too. And this is the subject of open, honest talk in the party spirit at the 10th congress.

I got a great deal of satisfaction from this, for it is proof both of the party's strength, its growing strength, and of the strength of the working class. Only people confident of the future can speak openly and frankly in this way of both their achievements and the problems which the Polish people have also come up against.

And we are confident that the difficult patch will be overcome. The Polish working class, the Polish people, will be capable of raising their motherland to new levels of economic and social progress, and we sincerely wish this for you, dear comrades. [applause]

Our countries have one aim, and we have a common development strategy, in spite of differing conditions and scope. Its essence is socioeconomic acceleration, mastering the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and revealing to the maximum the possibilities of socialism, of our system, which we and you choose, exercising our sovereign right. We also set ourselves this task at the 27th congress of our party, and one can say that such is the desire of all fraternal parties of our socialist community.

Little time has passed since our congress, one could say a mere matter of months. But that short period confirms that the course adopted at the congress is the only correct one. It stirred the whole of our country, and gave the people new confidence in their strength. At the June Plenum of the party Central Committee, we discussed what kind of start had been made on carrying out congress decisions, and what would specifically be done to overcome more swiftly the difficulties of the initial stage and set in motion all our reserves at full strength. The conclusion is that we must strive even more resolutely for a profound reorganization, and maintain the rhythum we have adopted.

The plenum requires that communists carry out an energetic offensive against inertia, routine, and the habit of continuing working as before. The most beautiful words concerning the destinies of the motherland and patriotism are not worth a penny if they are not substantiated with practical deeds, purposeful labor, and active civic attitudes. It is important not to repeat the mistakes of the past, to break the spine of the bureaucratic methods of management. We will be developing democratic principles of life in every possible way, asserting social justice even more consistently, struggling resolutely against those who would like to live off the labor of others.

The 5-year plan which has been adopted by us is directed at the Soviet economy acquiring new dynamism owing to acceleration and scientific and technical progress. The reconstruction of the economy will make it possible to improve considerably the conditions of work and life of the Soviet people. We have once again expressed our firm determination to go hand in hand with the countries of the social community. Our Polish comrades can reliably count on the mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. [applause]

And I would like to dwell on that in more detail. There are millions of staunch supporters of Soviet-Polish friendship in our countries. It has become a law of our life, and it gives the best possible indication of the correct and fruitful nature of the policies of our parties. Let us have it straight -- the heritage we have received is not easy. The relations between Russia and Poland over the centuries have been complicated by the struggle of the ruling exploiter classes of both countries. Both kings and tsars stirred up Poles against Russians and Russians against Poles, and wars, violence, and expropriations had been poisoning the souls of peoples and generated mutual animosity.

But the best sons of Russia and Poland always considered it as a cause of honor and conscience to fight together against tsarism and saw the meaning of their lives in the struggle against both Russian and Polish exploiters.

The October of 1970 [as heard] which had liberated the working people of Russia also served as a prelude to the independence of Poland. In close cooperation the Soviet and Polish peoples performed a great feat in the antifascist war. We highly value the contribution of Poles to the crushing defeat of Hitlerite Germany. The return of its western and northern lands to Poland was an act of historic justice. The Soviet-Polish wartime alliance is justly regarded as one of the chief guarantees of protecting the independence of our socialist states and preserving peace in Europe. The strength of our friendship manifested itself in a graphic way in a difficult period for Poland, when the imperialists attempted to undermine the foundations of socialism through economic sanctions and blockade and to hurt the Polish people as badly as possible. In general, Soviet-Polish friendship rests upon a firm foundation, and the most important conclusion to be made from our common past is a clear realization of the fact that we, neighboring peoples, fraternal peoples, ought to regard each other's interests in a caring and respectful way, to cooperate in a wider and more profound way. I would like to represent our Polish-Soviet and Soviet-Polish friendship as a deep-rooted tree with roots reaching far underground.

This tree has been cultivated by many generations of Soviet and Polish people. And although this tree is now bearing the fruits which we enjoy, like any tree it requires tending. And so I see the duty of our peoples to tend this tree, the tree of Soviet-Polish friendship, so that it can take root still further, grow and bear still more fruit for the happiness and welfare of our two peoples. [applause]

Soviet-Polish friendship today penetrates the very fabric of our relations, by which I mean not only the sphere of feelings and spiritual life. It is of course very important that people in Poland know and love Pushkin and Chaykovskiy while people in our country know and love Michiewicz and Chopin. It is a good thing that every year Polish young people hold a Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora. And we have a high opinion of Polish performers. All this permits peoples to understand each other better. Without spiritual relations there can be no real friendship.

But the material side of things is no less essential, that is economic cooperation. And in this area impressive results have been achieved. Ten times more pig iron and seven times more steel than in prewar Poland is now produced by installations and enterprises erected on Polish soil with the cooperation of the USSR alone. Trading links with the USSR provide your country with 95 percent of its oil requirement, 100 percent of natural gas, and 75 percent of cotton. Modern branches of Polish industry, shipbuilding, aircraft construction, and machine tool building have been set up using Soviet technical documentation.

And for us, too, links with your country are very important. Suffice it to say that 40 percent of construction and road machinery and practically 100 percent of equipment for sulfuric acid works imported by the Soviet Union is all produced in Poland. In the postwar years we have acquired a whole fleet of over 800 maritime ships of various designations from Poland.

Can you imagine it? I myself only learned this figure while preparing for this meeting with you -- 800 ships are now sailing under Soviet flags, ships made by the Polish working class.

There are also great possibilities for further expanding our cooperation to the mutual benefit of both our countries, to make wider use of industrial, scientific and technical coproduction.

The appropriate conditions are, of course, necessary for this. Comradely mutual understanding at the highest level is of great significance. Much work is being done by the Central Committees of our parties in striving to ensure that state institutions and public organizations in both countries create the most favorable possible situation for the development of relations. But in the final analysis, the success of all schemes and initiatives is decided directly at the enterprises and construction sites, in the labor collectives. Here, and only here, do the materialized results of our joint actions appear, if one can put it that way.

This is why it was pleasant to learn that you have begun at your works here to take up team subcontracting, which was born of the initiative of Soviet workers. We heard with satisfaction that this was made possible a considerable rise both in labor productivity and, correspondingly, in the wages of the workers.

Talking to one worker -- I do not know his name -- he said that before going over to team subcontracting he used to earn Z25,000 and now he earns Z40,000.

In turn, the workers of the Moscow Kalibr works have found much useful to themselves in your experience in raising the quality of products. The first Soviet-Polish scientific production association is now being set up at the Swierczewski and Kalibr works. This is of great importance. We hope that you and your Moscow colleagues will conduct it in such a way that others follow your example. It is common knowledge that the greater the effort and funds put into a common cause, the greater the gain from it. Together with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the leaders of the other fraternal states, I signed a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000. For it to become reality, it is essential to more energetically seek out and develop progressive forms of relations, including the establishment of direct production relations between enterprises and scientific institutions. Action along these lines must be bolder and wider. I spoke about this yesterday at the congress, and I say it here, too, because there is no more important common matter for our countries.

It must be said openly -- in some respects touching on integration, the capitalist countries have succeeded in going further. We have never been shy of learning, but we shall not be content just to copy and simply take the whole thing over. Integration in the West frequently encroaches on the sovereignty and national independence of the weaker states, and its economic efficiency is largely achieved at the cost of intensifying the exploitation of the working man.

In speeding up the processes of integration, we are obliged to take our own, socialist, path, and see our own socialist aims. In Budapest, the leaders of the fraternal countries discussed the situation in multilateral cooperation, and agreed to keep this most important matter within the field of unremitting attention, confident that a common interest would allow decisions to be found which would give a new rhythm and pace to the whole of the process of socialist economic integration. Comrades, all of our plans, undertakings, and hopes will have value only on condition that peace is preserved.

Another thing is certain, too -- the quicker and better they are fulfilled, the stronger the revolutionary gains of our peoples, and the more reliable the barrier to the nuclear threat. Soviet Russia, from the very first day of its existence, came out in favor of a world without weapons and wars. But at that time many considered this revolutionary idea a utopia. Political thought was tightly constrained by the caveman laws of crude force and worship of military might. Neither the menacing signals of history given by the destructive World War I, nor World War II, which caused uncountable sufferings to the peoples, served as a lesson to the ruling classes of the West. They have continued to gamble on the arms race -- primarily nuclear arms.

The Socialist states, whose arguments in favor of disarmament were rejected by the West, were left with no choice but to try and achieve a strategic balance of forces. Today the shadow of nuclear threat has visibly loomed over the political horizons. It is important that everyone in the world should understand that more weapons now means not more, but less security. A global nuclear war can no longer be a continuation of sensible policies, for it endangers all life, and for that reason, all policies.

The old political thinking is pernicious to the fate of Europe. It prevents many governments in its western part from rejecting support for a course directed at confrontation. But can one close one's eyes to where this course is leading in our nuclear age? Who does not understand that on the European Continent the use of even conventional weapons, not to mention chemical weapons, will provoke consequences no less grave than a nuclear war? This is why we are proposing with such insistence the beginning of mutual disarmament. This idea has today ceased to be a utopia. The only thing that remains is for the governments of the Western countries, which call themselves Christian, to make the commandment "Thou Shalt Not Kill" the real theme of their policies.

We appeal to them to stop at the pernicious line beyond which the arms race may go completely out of control. Militarism is dangerous not only in itself, it also inflicts terrible damage on human morals, it multiplies malice and violence in the world. It is not the fire and the sword that will save mankind from perishing, but peace, cooperation and mutual respect for each other's interests.

The voice of the socialist states participating in the Warsaw Pact was again to be heard with all its weight recently. Following a set of measures concerning ending nuclear explosions and reduction and elimination of mass destruction weapons, we have proposed a specific plan for the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe.

President Reagan of the United States, speaking recently in Glassboro, recognized, although not without reservations, the seriousness of the fresh proposals we have put forward for the reduction of nuclear weapons. He stated that now there may come a turning point in efforts aimed at strengthening security and peace worldwide, and in this connection he again raised the issue of a Soviet-U.S. summit. We will only welcome it if Washington begins to have a more serious and responsible approach to problems of disarmament.

Mr Reagan rightly observed that more talks are now not enough. This is precisely what we have never ceased repeating almost all the time that has passed since Geneva, reaffirming our own desire for disarmament and for constructive steps. I recently sent the President a letter containing specific proposals on how to bring things out of a blind alley, and finally commence the elimination of the mountains of weapons. We hope that the U.S. Administration will join in with our initiatives, and will make possible the holding of a meeting and the drafting of agreements which are awaited with hope by the peoples of Europe and the whole world. Peaceful coexistence of the states of the socialist and the capitalist world is possible; what is more, it is necessary. There simply does not exist any other sensible alternative. We shall unflaggingly seek ways to assert the norms and principles of it in the practice of international life.

Socialism was born for creation, for just relations between people. It is not for nothing that Marx has it that communism is equivalent to the kingdom of freedom. In socialist society there is no place for forces which need quarrels, confrontation, and war.

Dear comrades, to commemorate the CPSU delegation's visit to your country, we wish to present a portrait of Karol Swierczewski painted by an artist from our famous "Grekov" studio. [applause]

From the canvas a man looks out at us who through his entire life's epic proved the great force of internationalism. He was a worker at your works and I have discovered that his father, too, was a worker at this works. He struggled for the triumph of Soviet power in our country; as General Walter [Swierczewski's pseudonym], he was in the front ranks of those who defended free Spain; and he gave his life for his homeland. People's Poland is entitled to be proud of such sons as this. [applause]

Comrades, today I am to return to Moscow. There are things you just can not put off: Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and I agreed on this in advance. Our delegation will remain at the congress, and I want in this hall to wish the 10th PZPR Congress a successful conclusion to its work, so important for Poland and the cause of socialism. [applause] On leaving hospitable Warsaw, so beautiful in these summer days -- you have an absolute riot of greenery, spacious streets: in comparison with Moscow I think you win on many counts -- I am saying that in secret so that the Muscovites will not hear [laughter, applause]. I wish all of you and your families prosperity and happiness and I address the same sincere wishes to the entire fraternal Polish people. Long live the working class of socialist Poland, may Soviet-Polish friendship endure forever. [applause]

## MORE ON 10TH POLISH PARTY CONGRESS IN WARSAW

### Gorbachev Remarks

LD012047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Predeparture address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 30 June session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- recorded; video shows Gorbachev delivering his address and delegates applauding; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] I am leaving with great impressions from meetings which took place here during the stay of our delegation at the first days of sessions of the 10th PZPR Congress. The greatest and the strongest impressions come from the fact that the 10th congress -- by the report of Comrade Jaruzelski, by the new program of your party, and by delegates' proposals already heard, others which will be heard from this platform, and by other decisions -- opens a new fruitful stage of Poland's advancement with a large step toward new frontiers in socialist construction. In the name of Poland's prosperity, the happiness of the Polish people, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism, I wish you, dear friends, fraternally, on behalf of Communists of the Soviet Union, on behalf of peoples of the Soviet Union, complete success both in the work of the congress and in the implementations of its plans -- and these are large-scale plans, and what is most important they correspond to hopes and aspirations of Polish people. I wish you great successes.

Thank you for the feelings which you have expressed toward me. I think that they are also addressed to our Leninist party, addressed to the Soviet people. Thank you. [applause]

### Gorbachev, Jaruzelski Meet

LD011402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] A meeting took place in Warsaw on 1 July between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

M.S. Gorbachev warmly congratulated W. Jaruzelski on the successful start of the work of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party and expressed confidence that the decisions of the supreme forum of Polish Communists would serve the further consolidation of the combat ability and prestige of the PZPR in society, the successful socioeconomic development of Poland, and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the participation in the work of the congress of the representative delegation of the CPSU reflected the fraternal nature of the relations which have come about between the two parties and peoples and the firmness of the Soviet-Polish union. He noted the trailblazing [etapnyy] nature of the 10th PZPR Congress which would adopt the first program in the history of the party and would define ways of overcoming once and for all the consequences of the crisis period and of moving the country forward to new frontiers in all spheres of social life.

The leaders of the two parties exchanged views on the progress and results of Soviet-Polish cooperation. It was stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish friendship, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, and comradely mutual aid, has fully stood the test of time. The older generations of communists of both countries, who laid the bases of this friendship in joint battles against fascism, and for freedom and independence for peoples, who side by side built a new life in the postwar years, can be confident that the priceless inheritance left by them will be preserved and consolidated.

During discussion on economic cooperation issues, it was noted that the governments, planning bodies, ministries and departments of the USSR and the PPR have recently done much work in the interests of deepening cooperation and specialization in machine building and a number of other key production industries. During the current 5-year plan, there will be a significant increase in the general volume of economic cooperation, and the return it yields to the national economies of both countries will increase correspondingly.

At the same time, there is even more work ahead on exploitation of accumulated capacities here. On the agenda is, above all, the issue of switching to higher forms of socialist economic integration, the establishment of direct, mutually beneficial links between enterprises and associations, and the creation of joint firms, scientific research and experimental design collectives. Having discussed a number of specific proposals on this subject, M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski agreed to issue instructions to state bodies on their implementation, and to take this important affair under party control.

The discussion participants stressed that in present-day conditions when the fraternal countries are striving to open up as fully as possible the creative potential of the socialist social system, the regular exchange of experience regarding economic, social, and political development acquires particular importance. It is important to expand in every possible way party and state ties, cooperation in the sphere of ideology, the exchange of valuable items of culture and direct contact between people, and to create conditions so that the mass information media should more thoroughly inform the fraternal peoples about the affairs and problems of one another.

During the discussion great attention was paid to the present-day international situation. The concurrence of fundamental assessments of the present period and of the trends of world development given in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress was stressed.

At the present moment in European and world politics one of the most decisive and crucial stages is setting in. The proposals of the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist states who are members of the Warsaw Pact on the whole complex of nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms create a real opportunity to half the buildup of military arsenals and to radically turn the course of events toward peace, security and international cooperation. However great the gains from this might be, the losses might be just as great,too, if it proves impossible to implement this. It is the duty of all political figures and currents genuinely aware of their responsibility toward peoples to do everything possible to make sure that mankind enters the 21st century with confidence in the future.

The discussion participants expressed the resolve of the CPSU and of the PZPR to actively cooperate with all other fraternal parties, political organizations and mass movements which come forward against the whipping up of international tension and in favor of real steps in the direction of disarmament.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of deep mutual understanding, sincerity, and friendship.

## Gorbachev Converses With Delegates

LD012340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Report on conversations between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and unidentified PZPR congress delegates and an undentified Warsaw Television correspondent in the foyer of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on 1 July; delegates' and correspondent's remarks in Polish with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] [Gorbachev] [Video shows Gorbachev surrounded by delegates and reporters with Jaruzelski on his right-hand side] I have a very good impression of your 10th congress -- a good impression. In my opinion the situation has normalized, life is improving, and people understand what they can do and what they cannot; what today's issues are and what tomorrow's are. They are already reflecting conscientiously; this is very important. [laugher as a woman hands him a book opened at the front page bearing his photograph] When you have read it, then I will sign it. [Gorbachev signs the book and then greets further delegates] And where are you from?

[First delegate] (?Jeczmien) in Elblag Voivodship.

[Gorbachev] That is in the north, is it not?

[First delegate] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Is it nice?

[Gorbachev] What is your work?

[First delegate] A teacher.

[Gorbachev] You know, you said good words to Comrade Jaruzelski in connection with his remarks about Polish schools.

I recall that there is an expression -- it comes from ancient times -- that society can consider itself mature if it is capable of preparing a worthy successor for itself, and I say that without schools there can be no worthy successor.

[First delegate] No, there can not be. That is right.

[Gorbachev] I wish you success.

[Second delegate] A big and hearty welcome from all Polish print workers. We are proud that you are here with us at the 10th PZPR Congress [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You know, I liked the workers' speeches at the congress. [words indistinct] I acknowledge this stage. You know, I will tell you something. I am convinced -- and I said this openly to my own people, publicly to the whole party -- we have very many people who find themselves in the party apparatus, and suddenly after taking up their duties they begin to feel like gods -- above the party Communist. I am here today; tomorrow you will be there. We must remain but party comradeship must be preserved irrespective of one's duties; that is the first thing.

Sometimes a Communist comes for advice to the party committee and finds that he is pumped full of words -- to put it bluntly -- and is not given the opportunity to express his own opinion. I wonder why? When he begins to express critical remarks, they say: Hold on, Do you know where you are? I spoke about this at the plenum. And I put the question: Where was he? He was at his own rayon committee, in his own home, and he is entitled according to the statutes to say everything he considers necessary -- whatever is worrying him. He has come for advice and they remind him: Where are you? A Communist must feel he is full-blooded. Such are the statutes and such are the principles. And I tell you, this will only strengthen both the party and society.

[Third delegate] The party is the people and the people are the party.

[Gorbachev] [smiling] Perhaps we can part on that. [He turns to address another delegate.] I have just remembered how the discussion went in the USSR about the peasantry. And Kalinin believed at that time...

[Fourth delegate] Lenin!

[Gorbachev] Lenin was not there any longer. After Lenin, Kalinin developed Lenin's ideas about the working peasant, and he said: It would be a good thing if Poland had working peasants whose lives were improving. A working peasant has an interest in the future if his life is improving. By the way, you spoke very well. You spoke less about your own problems than about Poland's problems, about the problems of its working class. I am a peasant myself and I understand what the peasantry is. [Gorbachev turns to an elderly man in uniform] Well, veterans, are you pleased with the young people?

[Remainder of report consists of Gorbachev remarks to an unidentified reporter from Warsaw tv, covered in the Eastern Europe section of the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9.]

## Jaruzelski Addresses Workers

LD012055 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 1 TASS -- The questions raised at the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party evoke interest of all -- party members and non-party people, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Poland, has declared here.

"This is both a cause of joy and a deep obligation," he told a rally at the Karol Swierczewski precise measuring equipment plant today. "We want the congress to be an event of the party, and also of the working class and the entire Polish people."

Poland was facing great tasks in restructuring the organizational set up to gear it to economic reform, said the Polish leader. He called for dropping outdated habits, methods and red-tape.

The Polish leader emphasised that the 10th PUWP Congress confirmed the immense importance of Poland's friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and Poland's resolve to rely firmly on ties with the socialist community.

"The 27th CPSU Congress opened to socialism, to the Soviet people vast prospects for accelerating development, and we hope that the same opportunities will be opened to the Polish people by the 10th PUWP Congress," Jaruzelski said.

He stressed the importance of the fact that the leader of the USSR, the major socialist nation, spoke in the name of peace in Poland. That was the voice of the great Soviet people who suffered huge losses and suffering to know what war and peace were.

"We back Mikhail Gorbachev's passionate words with all our heart and all our activity, Jaruzelski pointed out. "Our fraternal friendship and cooperation are of great significance. Ever more successful and effective integration is of strategic, even super-strategic importance.

Much has already been done in this respect within the framework of the socialist community, but more is still to be done."

"We highly value Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms," the Polish leader said. "A new, Polish-Soviet socialist brotherhood in work is now in the making. Let it develop and strengthen."

## Friendship Society Meeting

LD012124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place in Warsaw today between members of the CPSU delegation and activists from the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. Taking part in it were Comrades Shevardnadze and Yakovlev. Leaders of large enterprises, secretaries of party committees, representatives of trade union organizations, organs of workers' self-management, and envoys from almost 150 plants and factories and scientific-research institutes maintaining direct links with related Soviet enterprises came from all parts of Poland.

Opening the meeting, Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, underlined the great importance of all-round Polish-Soviet cooperation. In their speeches those taking part in the meeting noted the importance of the search for new promising forms of cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere.

Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze addressed those gathered together. He conveyed greetings from the Soviet people to the participants in the meeting and wished the Polish comrades success in solving the important national economic problems facing the country and the tasks of socialist construction mapped out by the 10th PZPR Congress.

## Gorbachev Returns to Moscow

PM020900 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who headed the CPSU delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress, returned to Moscow today from Warsaw.

M.S. Gorbachev was seen off at the capital's airport by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State; PZPR Central Committee Politburo members Z. Messner and J. Czyrek; and other leading figures in the party and the Polish state.

E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other members of the CPSU delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress were also at the airport.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Children presented M.S. Gorbachev with bouquets of flowers.

At Vnukovo Airport in Moscow M.S. Gorbachev was met at G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, and M.S. Solomentsev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and other comrades.

A. Przygonski, Polish charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

## MORE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS IN BELGRADE

PM011021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Milanco Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"Esteemed Comrade Renovica!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you on being elected to the high post of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

I wish you, the members of the newly elected presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav Communists and all the working people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

I express confidence that multi-faceted cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and SFRY will continue steadily developing for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism."

With communist greetings.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## PRAVDA Reports Congress Mood

PM011014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents V. Mikhaylov and V. Sharov report: "From Positions of Exactingness. At the 13th LCY Congress"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun -- The sessions of the six commissions which ended their work today discussed pressing questions concerning the stable development of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the political system of socialist self-management and of the LCY's ideological, political, and organizational activity, the development of education, science, and culture, the LCY's international course and the SFRY's foreign policy, and nationwide defense.

It was reported at the 13th LCY Congress press center that the discussion everywhere was demanding and exacting. Delegates spoke about the successes that have been achieved, shared their experience, and at the same time evaluated self-critically the work of party organizations and organs and the state of affairs in sectors and republics. It was noted that the lofty activeness of participants in the LCY's supreme forum reflects the businesslike atmosphere in the Sava Palace of Congresses, which is distinguished by a creative quest for ways to resolve the tasks of socialist building. Topical problems were urgently raised.

We spoke with Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the conference hall. Evaluating the congress atmosphere and the course of discussions, he said:

"Concern for strengthening the LCY runs right through all speeches and documents. Delegates are making quite a few valuable suggestions: How we should improve our work and accelerate our advance. There is no doubt that the 13th LCY Congress will serve well the cause of consolidating the party's unity and boosting its prestige. Without such unity it is impossible to overcome the hardships facing our country."

The work of the congress, the businesslike discussion of the prospects of the country's socioeconomic development, and the broad support in the SFRY for the conclusions and evaluations contained in the forum's documents reflect the readiness and determination of Communists and all working people in Yugoslavia to translate the party's plans into specific actions.

AVIATION MINISTER RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

LD271351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu has received USSR Minister of the Aviation Industry Systsov, who is now visiting Bucharest. During a friendly conversation there was a discussion of the further expansion of bilateral economic ties, including in the aviation industry.

DOBRYNIN, MEDVEDEV RECEIVE BULGARIA'S STANISHEV

LD261505 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2115 GMT 25 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Stanishev was in Moscow from 23 to 25 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Dobrynin and Medvedev. During the conversations, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on pressing international problems and practical questions relating to the further development and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party. Zhulev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR, participated in the conversations.

YELTSIN MEETS PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION

LD302300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Today Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow gorkom, met a delegation from the Prague city committee of the CPCZ led by Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee. The delegation is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow gorkom.

A friendly conversation took place during which questions of further deepening cooperation between the party organizations of the two fraternal countries' capitals were discussed. Comrade Yeltsin informed the guests about the activity of the Moscow gorkom in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Present at the discussion were Comrade Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow gorkom, and Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

## SYRIAN CP'S BAKHDASH COMMENTS ON USSR POLICY

PM010923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reliable Barrier. Interview With General Secretary of Syrian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Damascus, 25 Jun -- The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum has reaffirmed the adherence of the party of Soviet Communists to the ideals of peace, progress, and socialism, K. Bakhdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, stated in an interview with this TASS correspondent. The USSR, he stressed, is consistently struggling for disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. As was rightly noted at the plenum, the main task facing all peace-loving forces today is to oppose the attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to doom mankind to military-political confrontation.

In this regard it is hard to overestimate the entire range of measures proposed by the Warsaw Pact members at the recent Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee, K. Bakhdash went on to day. The steps taken by the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at preventing the militarization of space and banning the launch of nuclear weapons into space are particularly important. The call for efforts to be stepped up in the struggle to strengthen peace, particularly to end all nuclear explosions, were voiced once again from the plenum rostrum. We cannot allow nuclear weapons to be a means of policy, the Syrian communist leader noted.

Communists, who are in the vanguard of Syria's progressive forces, and all the country's working people welcome and ardently support the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and see it as a reliable barrier to the aggressive adventurist plans of U.S. ruling circles, K. Bakhdash said in conclusion.

## SPIRIDONOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TUNISIA

PM011348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Tass report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by L.N. Spiridonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, which traveled to Tunisia at the invitation of the Destourian Socialist Party leadership to take part in the work of the party's 12th congress, has returned to Moscow.

## RESIGNATION OF KUWAITI GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD011238 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Kuwait July 1 TASS -- The Government of Kuwait resigned today. No official reason for the resignation was reported.

REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Vorotnikov Speaks

LD011125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Report on the 1 July address by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium chairman, and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at the 3d session of the 11th RSFSR Supreme Soviet convocation at the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow]

[Text] Here follows an account of the address by the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium chairman, Deputy Vorotnikov, which he delivered at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation that opened today in Moscow.

The speaker announced that the republic's draft economic and social development plan for 1986-1990 presented for review by the 3d session of the republic's Supreme Soviet has been worked out in accordance with the decisions of 27th CPSU Congress, with the basic guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development, and with the resolutions of the Central Committee adopted in the post-congress period.

The speaker stressed that the principal feature of the draft plan is a substantial increase in the rates at which the republic's national economy will develop. The majority of indices have been set at a level of the upper limit of the tasks envisaged in the Basic Guidelines.

It is planned to increase the Russian Federation's national income by 23.5 percent, which is almost one-third more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The volume of industrial output is to increase by 23 percent compared to 18 percent and gross agricultural output by 15 percent, as against 5 percent in the previous 5-year plan.

Another feature of the draft plan is reliance on the intensive factors of growth in the economy and orientation toward priority aims, raising labor productivity, improving output quality, and economizing on resources. Rates, Quality, Thrift: these are the main slogans of the 5-year plan.

Consumer goods production will grow over and above all else; industrial output in the B group will increase by 25 percent, and that in A Group by 22 percent. Measures to increase the efficiency of public-sector production are creating a sound material basis for strengthening the social direction in the economy's development.

A higher level has been achieved in the proposed draft for the correspondence of all its basic indices and ratios to the higher targets of socialist production. One-half of all the capital investments, Comrade Vorotnikov said, is being directed to industries directly associated with the growth of the people's welfare. There will be a substantial 20 percent increase in the absolute size of the consumption funds. The draft plan has been orientated toward the intensive development of the social and cultural sphere for the first time, and carries in itself an enormous political mobilizing charge.

Among the characteristics of the draft plan is the improvement of the territorial proportions of public-sector production: an accelerated growth is projected in the productive forces of Siberia, the Far East, and the areas inhabited by the ethnic groups of the north. These are the most important features of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Achieving planned targets is primarily associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. A concrete step in this direction will be the improvement of planning, the development of science, and increasing resources by 23 percent over the previous 5-year plan, for the RSFSR's scientific research establishments. The draft plan reflects the principled line of the 27th CPSU Congress directed at a radical technical reconstruction that will depend to a decisive degree on the state of affairs in mechanical engineering and to improving the structure of the fuel-and-energy complex. A high increase in the extraction of gas is projected; moreover, the mastery of the Yamburg deposit has been cited as a task of special state importance.

A further development of the metallurgical production complex is envisaged as is the development of all forms of transport. The 12th 5-Year Plan period must become the turning phase in resolving the pressing problems of capital construction. Comrade Vorotnikov stressed that the acceleration of socioeconomic development cannot be achieved without radical change in the situation in this industry.

A very important place in the draft plan is occupied by questions regarding the implementation of the Food Program. This is a task of exceptional political, economic, and social significance. The growth rate of production in the agrarian sector is to increase by a factor of three in comparison with the level of the previous 5-year plan. Constantly raising soil fertility will continue to be a priority activity. It is planned to increase the gross grain harvest in the Russian Federation to 140 million metric tons in 1990. Raising agricultural productivity will give dynamism to livestock breeding.

The government proposes to fully satisfy the industry's requirements for high quality feed in the very near future.

Accelerated development of the processing industry also is planned. Comrade Vorotnikov noted that rural toilers' main concern today is this year's harvest. Conditions in many areas are not easy but, nevertheless, everything that has been grown must be gathered in and preserved and no waste must be allowed to occur.

The 12th 5-Year Plan period, he said, will become a turning point, determining the solution of a truly nationwide task including increasing production and raising the quality of consumer goods. The key problem is to ensure the mass output of fashionable and good quality products. This task is not simply an economic, but also a political one. It is the duty of the soviet of people's deputies, the speaker emphasized, to clamp down on any forms of standardized approaches and technical backwardness, dullness, and lack of taste, and of spoilage. As has already been noted, the essential feature of the draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period is the considerable intensification of its orientation toward social requirements, that will make it possible to ensure further increases in material well-being and the people's cultural level. The real per capita incomes will increase by almost 15 percent as compared with 12 percent in the last 5-year plan period. Benefit payments from public consumption funds will be raised. Intensive development of the modern sphere of services, including paid services, is envisaged. Considerable accretions have been set for constructing and housing repairs, summer houses, working quarters, and garages to order.

The party's strategic line toward intensifying the orientation of plans toward social requirements is embodied in the housing building program mapped out for the 5-year plan period. It is planned to construct residential buildings on a total area of 330 million sq m utilizing all sources of financing in the Russian Federation. Apartment construction on the account of funds of housing construction cooperatives will increase by almost 50 percent and individual housing construction by 25 percent.

Outstripping the current pace of housing construction in the countryside is envisaged. Energetic efforts must be made to raise the quality of health care. More than R 3 billion will be allocated for these goals in the course of the 5-year plan period. The funds allocated for environmental protection will increase by a factor of 1.4 and the Soviets of people's deputies will have to maintain a constant watch over this work. A big step forward will be taken in repatterning the system of higher and secondary special education.

Comrade Vorotnikov said an essential feature of the 5-year plan is that a fundamental rebuilding of the economic mechanism is becoming one of the most important preconditions for its implementation. These arrangements are reflected in the plan draft itself. As compared to the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the number of indices confirmed by directives is reduced in it. At present, new schemes of management for all branches of the national economy are being examined. We see the main aim, the speaker said, as simplifying the number of organizational links and bringing supervisory bodies nearer to enterprises and associations.

Comrade Vorotnikov particularly dwelled on the task of strengthening the territorial principle in planning and control that has been set forth at the 27th party congress. The party directly connects its solution with further raising the role and intensifying the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies, by utilizing to the maximum their enormous possibilities in materializing the people's sovereignty and in unifying and mobilizing the masses. The decision on raising the role and responsibility of the soviets represents a big step in the matter of implementing the party's program direction regarding the further improvement of Soviet democracy.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium chairman noted that the rebuilding process currently underway in the country and the search for new forms and methods of work are encountering difficulties, but the Council of Ministers of the republic will resolutely proceed along this line and stand against anything that obstructs this process. The speaker reiterated that the plan's tasks are intensive and that adhering to the pace of growth attained and concentrating on the search of new efficient solutions ensuring rapid progress is what is most essential now.

The preliminary results of the first 6 months show that the Russian Federation industries have coped with the production plan. Thus, it can be said that the strategy of acceleration developed by the party is beginning to be put into practice. Comrade Vorotnikov expressed the conviction that in reply to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the Soviet Union's working people on launching a nation-wide socialist competition for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan's plans all workers of the Russian Federation's national economy will multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's outlines.

1 July Session

LD011355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] This report comes from the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. We are switching over to the microphone installed in Georgiyevskiy Hall at the Great Kremlin Palace.

[Correspondent] The 5-year plan being discussed here now is taking into account the interests of every oblast, kray, autonomous republic, and town into account, be it an old and well-established town, or a young and developing one. The floor at today's session has already been taken by an agricultural engineer from the non-Chernozem Zone, a metal worker from the Urals, a fisherman from the Maritime Kray, a party worker from Tomsk Oblast, as well as many others.

Rates, quality, and economies have been the subject of all speeches and are the main bywords of the 5-year period. But the primary basis for resolving all those tasks remains scientific-technical progress. All targets for raising the quotas in the republic are substantiated by a scientific base and new technologies, new machinery, and new forms of organization of labor. It is exactly the subject of our conversation with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonoiv, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, VASKHNIL chairman.

[Begin Nikonov recording] The Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Commission on Science and Technology has examined in detail draft plans of social and economic development for 1986-1990; groups of deputies have been set up that are examining these issues in scientific establishments, ministries, and agencies of the Russian Federation. They were the subject of a detailed examination at the plenary session of commissions which was held 28 June. [end recording]

## Plan Discussed

LD011547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] In the Great Kremlin Palace, where a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation opened today, discussion continues of the plan for the republic's development for 1986-90. At the afternoon session the deputies and guests greeted with applause the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. Deputies Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Studies; Sapozhnikova, leader of an integrated team of fitters and assemblers at the Lysva Metallurgical work in Perm Oblast, and others participated in the debates. They concentrated attention on the reserves for accelerating the republic's social and economic development, ways to raise the efficiency of public-sector production, and the responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies. In their speeches the deputies support the proposals for adopting the State Plan for the Development of the Russian Federation for the 12-Year Plan. The session continues its work.

## Leaders in Attendance

LD020809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0715 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today the 3d session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation is continuing its work. The deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrades Gorbahev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Nikonov, and Kapitonov. The deputies are discussing the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the 12th 5-Year Plan. [Video shows Gorbachev entering to applause; he takes his place and begins applauding. Others follow and take their places to the right of Gorbachev, in the row immediately behind the front row of the presidium. Next to Gorbachev is Gromyko, then Ryzhkov and Ligachev; behind Gorbachev is Solomentsev, to his right Zaykov, then Vorotnikov, then Aliyev]

## New Local Industry Minister

PM011200 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Anatoliy Grigoryevich Shumeyko RSFSR minister of local industry. Comrade Viktor Konstantinovich Uspenskiy has been released from his duties as RSFSR minister of local industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

## Session Ends

LD020929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has just finished its work. The deputies and guests, who assembled this morning in the Great Kremlin Palace, greeted with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Logachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Birukova, Dobrynin, Nikonov, and Kapitonov,

At the meeting discussion continued on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Deputy Kudyashev, chairman of the Udmurtiya Council of Ministers, focused attention on the solution of personnel problems, and on efficiency in the use of favor resources. Deputy Manyukin, second secretary of the Sverdlovsk Obkom, spoke of the importance of a careful attitude to raw and other materials. Complaints against the designers of machines for light industry were made by a knitter from the Velikolukskiy knitted-goods factory in Paskov Oblast, Deputy Sirizneva.

Deputy Kovalchuk, chairman of the Irkutsk oblispolkom, devoted has speech to the problems of capital construction. Common to all who spoke was thought for the need to strive for unity of word and deed. Deputies also devoted much attention to raising the sense of responsibility of those elected by the people.

Discussions at the session have ended. The deputies unanimously approved the program for the development of their republic for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

# REPORTAGE ON WRITERS UNION CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

## 1st Plenum Held

PM011453 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board"]

[Text] The First Plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board elected by the 8th congress was held 28 June.

The plenum elected G.M. Markov chairman of the USSR Writers Union Board. V.V. Karpov was elected first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

A bureau of the Secretariat of the USSR Writers Union Board was formed consisting of Ch.T. Aytmatov, G. Ya Baklanov, Yu.V. Bondarev, V.V. Bykov, A.T. Goncharov, S.P. Zalygin, V.V. Karpov, and G.M. Markov. Yu.N. Verchenko was elected secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board for organizational and creative work.

The following were elceted secretaries of the Board: G. G. Abashidze, Ch. T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, G. Ya. Baklanov, S.A. Baruzdin, Yu.V. Bondarev, G.A. Borovik, P.P. Botsu, V.V. Bykov, V.E. Beekman, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.A. Voznesenskiy, R.G. Gamzatov, N.S. Gilevich, A.T. Gonchar, N.A. Gorbachev, D.A. Granin, N.M. Gribachev, Yu.T. Gribov, I.A. Dedkov, A.D. Dementyev, Yu.V. Drunina, M.A. Dudin, Kh. Durdyyev, Ye.A. Yevtushenko, S.P. Zalygin, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, Mumin Kanoat, V.V. Karpov, V.A. Korotich, V.N. Krupin, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, E.B. Mezhelaytis, T.A. Minnullin, A.M. Mirzagitov, A.A. Mikhaylov, S.V. Mikhalkov, Yu.M. Mushketik, P. A. Nikolayev, B.I. Oleynik, D.V. Pavlychko, Ya.Ya. Peters, V.A. Petrosyan, P.L. Proskurin, V.G. Rasputin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, V.S. Rozov, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye. Yu. Sidorov, K.V. Skvortsov, O.O. Suleymenov, Yu.I. Surovtsev, Maksim Tank, U.R. Umarbekov, G.Sh. Tsitsishvili, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, Yu.D. Chernichenko, M.F. Shatrov, and Ismail Shikhly.

V.P. Telpugov was elected chairman of the USSR Writers Union Central Auditing Commission at the commission's first session.

## Voznesenskiy Speaks

PM011148 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jun 86 p 4

[Unattributed feature: "Responding to the Heart's Prompting. Writers Congress Delegates Speak"]

[Excerpt] Andrey Voznesenskiy:

A characteristic feature of the present writers congress is the sincere and confessional tone of the delegates' speeches. All the problems facing the masters of the written works and, moreover, all our creative intelligentsia have been discussed frankly by congress delegates with a desire to find a response in Soviet people's hearts. We must speak the truth out loud; this is the main thing that readers expect from us. They expect a serious and dispassionate discussion of what exists in life.

Readers themselves know life; they know that there is evil in it and that there are also people struggling against evil. The trouble is that people often do not see in literature the things they know about life. In literature they often encounter a varnished reality, a varnished hero with negligible shortcomings and a halcyon fate. He essentially has no need to struggle; everything works out for him, and if it doesn't higher-ranking comrades spring lightly to his assistance. This is unfortunately how many conflicts are resolved in books -- easily but not the way it is in life. Life is full of dramatic situations, but in literature they often take the form of vaudeville rather than drama.

Could this be the reason for the slackening of the "book boom" that we have been observing quite recently? Previously people used to buy all book output. But now they are not buying. Because the product is often colorless. This decline in readers' demand for books reflects a crisis of confidence in writers. What is the reason for this? To some extent is lies in the double thinking [dvumysliye] often inherent in writers. This is dangerous for the healthy development of social thinking. Yet the best of us have always written the truth.

Our best writers oppose indifference and passivity and urge active involvement in all spheres of life to improve it. Their main objective is to instill in people a new view of the world and new, progressive thinking. And we need such people at this time, when a process of regeneration [ozdorovleniye] and restructuring is actively in progress in the country.

## Yevtushenko Speech

PM011556 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, 2 Jul 86 p 7

["Abbreviated account" of the Yevgeniy Yevtushenko speech in the 26-27 June debate at the USSR Writers Congress"]

[Text] Justice toward the name of Boris Pasternak is now being restored; his books are being published in print runs thousands of copies and his poems, that at one time seemed overcomplex, are now becoming accessible not only to a narrow circle of the elite intelligentsia but to the spiritually matured people as a whole. His home and grave have become a place of constant pilgrimage for our young people. But 26 years have already passed since Pasternak's death, and to this day we have not found the time to honor his memory with a fitting house-museum.

The present time of change [perelomnoye vremya], which our poetry also helped to prepare with its civic poems, is a time of hope and of the restoration of justice. The principle of the human factor as the prime factor means a most humane attitude not only toward the living but also toward the departed.

Allow me to hand to the presidium a letter addressed to the congress and the future secretariat signed by 40 congress delegates expressing concern that, to our shame, we could get to 1990, when the centenary of Pasternak's birth is celebrated, empty-handed, without a house-museum.

Some specific proposals on the structure of the future board and secretariat.

Only leading writers must be elected to leading posts on the secretariat. But if a leading writer becomes a working secretary, is it sensible to separate him from his writing desk for a whole 5 years? Life is short, and plans are numerous... For some reason mediocrities, whose sole intention is to find a place in the sun, fill the vacuum left by our writers who are engaged wholly in creative work. Yet if 5 years is too long a period, even the busiest and most major writer can and should devote at least 1 whole year of his life to our administrative affairs [tsekhovyye dela] since this is not only a self-sacrifice but also an honor. My proposal is as follows: to make a joint approach, as they say [obratitsya, chto nazyvayetsya, vsem mirom], to five such writers who are ethically incapable of moral bureaucratization and possess nationwide and international prestige as writers rather than officals. In my view, it is necessary to change the statutes and elect five first secretaries with equal rights so that they can divide these 5 years into five sequential tours of duty and meet together at least six times a year as the supreme moral organ of the writers union. And what a joy it would be for each one of us to be received by such principle-minded [printsipialnyy] and major masters as, for example, V. Bykov, V. Rasputin, or Ch. Aytmatov to share our plans with them and, if necessary, seek their authoritative protection!

Gorkiy said at the first writers congress: "...Our legacy of philistinism still includes some pustules incapable of understanding the substantial difference between 'leaderism' is an individualistic desire to rise above a comrade, which is easily achievable given the existence of mechanical chicanery, an empty head, and an empty heart." The historic tasks that the people, the party, and history are setting us today cannot be resolved with an empty head and an empty heart.

To fulfill these tasks even ministries must now operate as creative unions, and our creative union too has long had no right to imitate a ministry in repairing roofs leaking creativity into the homes beneath, as was inexpertly said from this lofty rostrum in the presence of the country's leadership, which is concerned with the supreme problem of saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

Some of us warn that democracy allegedly leads inevitably to anarchy and the shaking of the ship of state, but it all depends on who is steering the ship, and the helm is now in reliable hands; and our writers hands must also be on this helm since under socialist democracy captaincy is a matter for the entire people. Socialist democracy is not chaos but a supreme type of moral self-discipline and discipline, where indifference toward the living or the dead must rank among the most severely punishable disciplinary offenses.

Our time is indeed a time of change, but the people do not want it to become a time of head breaking [kostolomnoye]. It is a time of change because it is fittingly demolishing ineffectual spinelessness, and we writers in a socialist country fully support this Leninist turnabout. The development of democracy in our country is a path toward not only spiritual but also material flourishing since, as history has shown, the anti-democratic method has always been unproductive from the most ancient times. The development of democracy, publicity, and social justice in our country will be the strongest blow to international militarist reaction, since it will destroy its propaganda trump cards, boost socialism's prestige, and intensify its alluring example for the peoples of the entire world.

## Lizichev Speaks

PM011455 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 4

[Abbreviated version of Writers Congress Speech of Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate]

[Text] Allow me to report to the congress of the country's writers that the main concern of our fatherland's Armed Forces is the life and aspirations of its people and that their combat potential and combat readiness are maintained at a level which makes it possible reliably to protect the peaceful, creative work of the Soviet people.

In our country's history the "man at arms" has always occupied a worthy place. And literature has given us brilliant examples of the bolshevik soldier and sailor storming the rotten old system; it produced Vasiliy Chapayev [story by D. Furmanov about the legendary civil war hero] and Pavka Korchagin [N. Ostrovskiy "How the Steel Was Tempered"] during the civil war period and a whole galaxy of fighters who forged a path through the incredible difficulties of the Great Patriotic War to win the cherished victory.

Quite a few good books have also been written about people who today, in peacetime, in the eighties, are discharging with honor their noble duty as defenders of the motherland or servicemen doing their international duty.

But let us be frank: The time in which we live, the army's responsibility for the future of peace, the beauty and greatness of the spiritual image of the Soviet serviceman, and his hard, intensive military labor deserve more attention and greater interest from the country's best literary forces.

A frank and, in my view, useful discussion on this subject was held on the eve of your congress at a meeting between members of the Ministry of Defense collegium and leaders of creative unions and organizations and leading figures from the spheres of literature and art.

Among the congress delegates there are also writers who have been frontline soldiers, who underwent the baptism of fire during the war. Many of them have given us an invaluable heritage of eyewitness accounts about its soldiers. We treasure the sacred truth about the war from the mouths of those who themselves experienced the trials and tribulations of life at the front and thus acquired the moral right to describe its grim days and nights honestly, convincingly, and from the position of socialist realism.

There is an inseparable link between the memories of the past and the concerns of the present. Once again, I would like to draw your attention to two circumstances: During the postwar years, new generations have grown up that have no experience of war. In their view peace is the normal state of society. This can, involuntarily, lead to complacency, to underestimation of the real threat of war.

And the second point. Mankind now faces a most acute problem: the choice between war and peace. The threat hanging over civilization, over the very existence of life on earth has never been more acute. The same applies to the ideological struggle between the forces of war and progress. However, a real possibility to preserve and strengthen peace exists today. Our party and government are doing all they can in this respect. The USSR Armed Forces are a mighty factor in curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. In this context the military-patriotic education of the population, and in particular young people and, of course, army and navy servicemen, assumes a special significance. It is impossible to overestimate the role of literature in this nationwide and partywide task.

Today, excellent people are serving in our Armed Forces. Multinational collectives live as one friendly family in the Army and Navy. This, too, is a field where writers could apply their talent. Since the war, a galaxy of outstanding Heroes of the Soviet Union has grown up in our country whose feats are comparable to those of the front line.

The life of the motherland's servicemen currently serving in the DRA is full of examples of a high-minded fulfillment of duty. It is an inexhaustible source of interesting destinies and amazing examples of fidelity to military and international duty, love of the motherland, and comradeship-in-arms.

Of course, it is impossible to write about life in the Army and Navy today from an ivory tower. The Army must be seen. It is extremely important that the writer himself feels and understands the inspiring motives for the glorious military deeds worked daily by our soldiers and sailors, commanders, and political personnel. Only what they have seen and experienced can result in truly creative writing which the reader will understand and believe.

I have pleasant memories from a visit to our Transbaykal Military District by a group of writers from Siberia and the Transbaykal region, which included Valentin Rasputin. There were no long discussions, and the detachment of writers was immediately sent to work among the troops, where skills are forged, where yesterday's schoolboys grow into soldiers. With what energy, what creative enthusiasm did those writers set to work in the units! I remember what fruitful results this trip bore for both us and them. Furthermore their articles were published not only in the central press but also in the district newspaper.

Incidentally, the work of writers who contribute to the Army and Navy press deserves our full approval. Writers contributions to the journal SOVETSKIY VOIN and the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA are frequent and carry much weight. But do not forget, comrades, that your contributions would also be welcomed by district, group, and fleet newspapers which have a wide readership.

There are plenty of questions waiting for your attention. Their positive solution will contribute to the enrichment of both artistic creation and military and patriotic work in the country and in the Soviet Armed Forces. For its part, the Main Political Directorate will continue to pay most serious attention to the development of heroic and patriotic themes and back up creative workers in every possible way. I am deeply convinced that these purposeful efforts will bear fruit.

## 30 June Press Conference

PM011543 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Literature -- The People's Conscience"]

[Text] The 8th USSR Writers Union Congress has demonstrated an identity of views regarding the role and purpose of literature and art at a crucial stage in Soviet society's development. It was held in the favorable creative atmosphere generated by the 27th CPSU Congress, Ch. Aytmatov, member of the Bureau of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat, declared at a press conference devoted to the results of the forum of Soviet literary workers. The press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow 30 June.

The keen discussion among writers, in which some 200 delegates and guests took part, was distinguished by a spirit of lofty exactingness and demandingness. It demonstrated the invariable loyalty of the masters of the artistic word to the principle of socialist realism as a creative method for the study of life. The best works of the multinational Soviet literature, which offer the readers real lessons in truth, provide convincing evidence that literature is rightfully the conscience of the people.

Much attention was given at the press conference to the problems of modern artistic creativity. It was noted that a number of recent books are distinguished by profound interest in the image of the man of energetic actions and clear conscience and in the realistic study of the historical past. Answering in particular a question on the topicality of the military subject, V. Bykov, who has dedicated his talent to the interpretation of the people's exploits in the Great Patriotic War, stressed: This literature is particularly topical in our anxious time. Essentially, it is antiwar literature. Bringing to mind the grim years which cost the Soviet people 20 million lives, it calls for vigilance and serves as a warning against a new war, against militarism and aggression.

The foreign guests noted the free and truly democratic atmosphere in which the congress was held, Ye. Yevtushenko emphasized. In their speeches, our writers followed their conscience rather than any prompting. Conscience calls on our literary workers to address the most painful aspects of the age and of life. No subjects are taboo for them. Every talented work is entitled to see the light of day. Barriers are raised only against works which contain propaganda of war, violence, and chauvinism, S. Mikhalkov and V. Korotich noted.

The participants in the press conference -- G. Borovik, V. Rasputin, M. Shatrov, and others -- spoke about the responsibility assigned by the time to Soviet literary workers and the effectiveness of their active civic stance, and they described the qualitative changes in the work of the Writers Union's leading organs. Answers were given to numerous questions from Soviet and foreign journalists.

## Auditing Commission Elected

PM011415 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 2

["USSR Writers Union Central Auditing Commission Elected by the 8th Congress" -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA headline]

[Text G. A. Abbaszade
T. Abdrakhmanova
S.A. Abramov
M. Abylkasymova
P.F. Avtomonov
M.K. Agashina
N.M. Adalyan
I.I. Akulov
V.N. Aleksandrovskiy
S.I. Aleshin
Zh.S. Arutunyan
P.V. Afanasyev
I.Ye. Belousov
K.B. Bobulov
V.F. Bokov
S.M. Borzunov
A.M. Borshchagovskiy
N.I. Bratan
V.I. Bubnis
L.N. Vasilyeva
E.V. Vakhidov
Yu.S. Vekilov
(Yu. Samedoglu)
Yu.A. Vinogradov
I.I. Vinogradov
N.P. Voronov
N.A. Gasan-zade
A.I. Gelman
I.M. Gogolev
D.Ya. Gusarov
V.I. Gusev
N.T. Dabizha
O. Danikeyev
A. Dzhakshylykov
A.N. Dzhonua
T. Dzhumageldyyev
I.M. Dvoretskiy
N.S. Yevdokimov
A.A. Zhuk
F.E. Zalata
V.V. Zuyenok
T.M. Zumakulova
L.I. Ivanov
F.A. Iskander
B.S. Istru
A.P. Kalandadze
I.A. Kalinkin
T.V. Kallas
A.A. Karapetyan
I.V. Kashpurov
Z.S. Kedrina
M.Ye. Kilchichakov
R.T. Kireyev
K.T. Kireyenko
I.S. Kozayev
K.-E.K. Kudazhi
I.P. Kudinov
Yu.P. Kuznetsov
T.V. Kuzovleva
S.Yu. Kunyayev
K.F. Kurg
P.V. Lebedenko
G.M. Lezgintsev
B.A. Leonov
V.I. Likhonosov
V.N. Maksheyev
Ye.Yu. Maltsev
V. Martinkus
V.I. Marchenko
G.I. Matevosyan
Kh. Melyayev
Mirmukhsin Mirsaidov
A.G. Mikhaylenko
K. Murzaliyev
N.G. Nikonov
I.F. Ogorodnikova
A. Omarova
P.V. Paliyevskiy
Ye.I. Parnov
P.M. Perebeynos
G.F. Petrov
T. Pulatov
B.N. Pshenichnyy
M.R. Rasulov
P.P. Rebro
B.S. Romanov

V.P. Roslyakov
M.M. Roshchin
N.P. Ryzhikh
P.A. Sazhin
A.S. Salutskiy
N.G. Samvelyan
E.I. Safonov
Yu.N. Sbitnev
M.Ya. Svire (Kayyaka)
O.V. Sidelnikov
V.M. Sidorov
Yu.S. Skop
Ts.S. Solodar
I.I. Strelkova
G.A. Sulaymonova
O. Sultanov
I.K. Tarba
V.P. Telpugov
G.I. Tolmachev
K. Tursunkulov
B.U. Ukachin
V.A. Ustinov
R.V. Filippov
V.I. Folvarochnyy
F.I. Khalvashi
Kh. Khudayberdyyeva
O.A. Tsakunov
M.T. Tsirikhov
V.V. Chelidze
O.I. Chiladze
G.I. Chokoy
S.I. Chuprinin
A.D. Shavkuta
A.I. Shadrin
M. Shakhanov
Ye.V. Sheveleva
M.P. Shevchenko
L. Sheraliyev
V.S. Shefner
L.V. Shikina
Elchin (E.I. Efendiyev)
S.E. Eraliyev
G.A. Yushkov

## Board Members Listed

PM011343 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 2

["USSR Writers Union Board Elected by the 8th Congress" -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA headline]

[Text] G.G. Abashidze
I.V. Abashidze
T. Abdumomunov
A. Abu-bakar
Y.K. Avizhyus
A.M. Adamovich
A. Aylisli
Ch.T. Aytmatov
K. Akmatov
M.N. Alekseyev
S.P. Alekseyev
A.G. Aleksin
M.I. Aliger
F.G. Aliyeva
A.T. Alimzhanov
R.B. Amashukeli
V.I. Amlinskiy
A.A. Ananyev
Yu.A. Andreyev
I.L. Andronikov
S.P. Antonov
Yu.V. Antropov
V.I. Ardamatskiy
A. Aripov
V.P. Astafyev
B.A. Akhmadulina
R.S. Akhmatova
T. Akhtanov
A.U. Ashimov
R. Babadzhan
N.A. Babayev (Nabi Khazri)
S.P. Babayevskiy
G. Ya. Baklanov
S.A. Baruzdin
V.I. Belov
A.P. Belyauskas
G.P. Berdnikov
Ye.Ye. Berezikov
S.F. Bobkov
Yu.V. Bondarev
G.A. Borovik
Yu.S. Borodkin
P.P. Botsu
P.A. Brazhenas
G.N. Buravkin
S.R. Burlakov
V.V. Bykov
V.E. Beekman
B.M. Vagabzade
K.Ya. Vanshenkin
B.L. Basilyev
I.A. Vasilyev
A.A. Vergelis
Yu.N. Verchenko

S.V. Vikulov
Ye.M. Vinokurov
A.A. Voznesenskiy
S.A. Voronin
Yu.P. Voronov
P.N. Voronko
L.N. Vysheslavskiy
R.G. Gamzatov
M.A. Ganina
V.N. Ganichev
N.S. Gilevich
A.K. Glushko
M.M. Godenko
A.T. Gonchar
N.A. Gorbachev
G.Ya. Gorbovskiy
G.A. Goryshin
D.A. Granin
N.M. Gribachev
Yu.T. Gribov
A.P. Grigoryan
G.D. Gulia
V.A. Davtyan
N.G. Damdinov
S.A. Dangulov
S.P. Danilov
I.A. Dedkov
A.D. Dementyev
V.V. Dementyev
Ye.A. Dolmatovskiy
A.I. Dombrovskiy
N.K. Dorizo
I.F. Drach
Yu.V. Drunina
I.P. Drutse
A.A. Dudarev
M.A. Dudin
Kh. Durdyyev
Ye. A. Yevtushenko
V.N. Yeremenko
S.N. Yesin
V.S. Zhukov
Yu.A. Zhukov
S.N. Zhunusov
P.A. Zagrebelnyy
M.E. Zalite
S.P. Zalygin
N.Ya. Zarudnyy
Yu.O. Zbanatskiy
I.Ya. Ziedonis
G.I. Zubkov
Zulfiya
M. Ibragimbekov
M.A. Ibragimov
A.S. Ivanov
A.Ye. Ilchenko
Ye.A. Isayev
Ya.S.Kh. Yuueryuyt
V.A. Kaverin
R.F. Kazakova
T. Kaipbergenov
K.R. Kaladze
A.V. Kalinin
V.A. Kanivets
Mumin Kanoat
S.B. Kaputikyan
M. Karatayev
L.V. Karelin
Mustay Karim
V.V. Karpov
T. Kasymbekov
L.P. Kayumov
A. Kekilbayev
A.P. Keshokov
A.A. Kim
Ye.F. Knipovich
L.N. Knyazev
V.P. Kozachenko
Ya.A. Kozlovskiy
V.A. Kozko
M.B. Kozmin
A.F. Kolomiyets
M.M. Kolosov
V.A. Kolykhalov
V.L. Kondratyev
V.V. Konetskiy
G.I. Konovalov
A.D. Koptyayeva
Kh.G. Korbu
V.G. Kornilov
V.A. Korotich
V.A. Kostrov
A.I. Kravchenko
V.P. Krapivin
L.D. Krivoshchekov
Ya.Ya. Kross
V.N. Krupin
D.N. Kugultinov
K.I. Kudiyevskiy
F.F. Kuznetsov
A.P. Kuleshov
K.M. Kuliyev
Yu.N. Kuranov
K. Kurbannepesov
P.A. Kuusberg
L.I. Lavlinskiy
K.Ya. Lagunov
A.S. Levada
L.M. Leonov
A.A. Likhanov
V.V. Lichutin
G.I. Lomidze

K.A. Lordkipanidze
R.M. Lubkivskiy
A.P. Lupan
I.I. Lyapin
A.M. Maldonis
G.M. Markov
Zh. Mamytov
Yu.M. Martsinkyavichyus
M.L. Matusovskiy
S. Maulenov
M.I. Machavariani
I. Sh. Mashbash
E.B. Mezhelaytis
A.P. Mezhirov
T.B. Mingnarov
T.A. Minnullin
A.M. Mirzagitov
N.I. Miroshnichenko
A.A. Mikhaylov
S.V. Mikhalkov
A.N. Misharin
B.A. Mozhayev
A.T. Moroz
I.P. Motyashov
D. Muldagaliyev
S.M. Muratbekov
Sh. Murtazayev
A.G. Musiyenko
F.A. Mukhammadiyev
A. Mukhtarov
Yu.M. Mushketik
Yu.M. Nagibin
I.Ya. Naumenko
G.L. Nemchenko
P.A. Nikolayev
B.N. Nikolskiy
Sh.G. Nishnianidze
V.V. Novikov
L.N. Novichenko
D.M. Novruzov
Ye.I. Nosov
A.K. Nurpeisov
R.K. Ovanesyan
V.M. Ozerov
B.Sh. Okudzhava
B.I. Oleynik
S.G. Ostrovoy
L.I. Oshanin
D.V. Pavlychko
G.N. Panderin
B.D. Pankin
P.Ye. Panchenko
Ya.Ya. Peters
V.A. Petrosyan
A.N. Pletnev
V.D. Povolyayev
Yu.M. Polyakov
V.F. Popov
O.M. Poptsov
N.A. Potapov
A.V. Prelovskiy
M.P. Prilezhayeva
Yu.L. Prokushev
P.L. Proskurin
A.A. Prokhanov
V.G. Rasputin
A.Ye. Rekemchuk
L.V. Reshetnikov
A.R. Rzayev (Anar)
R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy
V.S. Rozov
Ya.V. Rugoyev
Suleyman Rustam
A.N. Rybakov
N.F. Rybakov
Yu.S. Rytkheu
A.S. Sagiyan
A.D. Salynskiy
S.A. Samsonov
V.M. Sangi
S.V. Sartakov
G. Safiyeva
A.Ya. Sakhnin
G.V. Semenov
Yu.S. Semenov
Yu.A. Serdyuk
Ye.Yu. Sidorov
A.K. Siyg
B.D. Silayev
K.V. Skvortsov
V.P. Skomarovskiy
Z.Ya. Skuin
Ye.I. Skurko (Maksim Tank)
N.I. Sladkov
M.G. Slutskis
O.P. Smirnov
S.V. Smirnov
V.N. Sokolov
V.V. Sorokin
L.L. Sorokin
A.V. Sofronov
I.F. Stadnyuk
N.K. Starshinov
V.A. Stepanov
V.Ye. Subbotin
O.O. Suleymenov
Yu.I. Surovtsev
T. Sydykbekov
K. Tangrykuliyev
A.N. Timonen
B.T. Tlegenov
G.N. Troyepolskiy

Uygun (Atakuziyev)
U.R. Umarbekov
F.U. Ungarsynova
Ya.G. Ukhsay
Rakhmat Fayzi
I. Fayzullayev
N.T. Fedorenko
R.N. Fedoriv
V.I. Firsov
O.A. Fokina
L.A. Frolov
P.V. Khalov
S.N. Khanzadyan
V.N. Khayryuzov
U. Khashimov
G.K. Kholopov
G.Sh. Tsitsishvili
V.D. Tsybin
M.A. Chaklays
A.B. Chakovskiy
D.A. Charkviani
A.N. Chepurov
Yu.D. Chernichenko
A.I. Chibotaru
I.G. Chigrinov
T.I. Chiladze
I.K. Chobanu
F.I. Chuyev
I.P. Shamyakin
M.F. Shatrov
O.N. Shestinskiy
B.V. Shinkuba
Ismail Shikhly
I.I. Shklyarevskiy
A.Ol Shogentsukov
A.P. Shteyn
V.M. Shugayev
N.Ye. Shundik
L.V. Shchipakhina
R.R. Ezera
G.G. Emin
I.G. Yuzeyev
I. Yusupov
A. Yakubov
K.N. Yashen

## GROMYKO, DEMICHEV SIGN AIDE SKYLAROV'S OBITUARY

PM011338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Mikhail Petrovich Sklyarov]

[Excerpts] Mikhail Petrovich Sklyarov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Reception Office, died 26 June 1986 following a severe illness.

A.A. Gromyko, P.N. Demichev, L.N. Tolkunov, A.E. Voss, A.I. Lukyanov, T.N. Menteshashvili, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.F. Rubtsov, D.N. Nikitin, P.I. Sabayev, L.N. Chernikov, R.B. Eldarov, V.G. Vysotin, M.Ye. Mogilevets, Yu.A. Korolev, V.I. Zabaznov, B.P. Tokmakov, A.A. Petrov.

## CPSU'S ZAYKOV ATTENDS INVENTORS DAY MEETING

PM011522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Vanguard of Progress"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Inventors' and Rationalizers' Day was held in Moscow 25 June.

On the presidium were L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.I. Volskiy, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, I.S. Nayashkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Investions and Discoveries, leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, and production innovators.

Characterizing the contribution of innovators to the country's socioeconomic development, the keynote speaker, Ye. I. Tyurin, chairman of the Al-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council, reported that in the 11th 5-Year Plan economic savings to the tune of more than R36 billion were secured as a result of the introduction of technical innovations. The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the 14-million-strong army of innovators will augment their efforts in the struggle for the successful implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

## LIGACHEV ADDRESSES CC EDUCATION CONFERENCE 30 JUNE

LD011539 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The concept of the reform of secondary and higher school is geared to the achievement of the programme goals of the CPSU, the comprehensive perfection of socialism and the further advance of socialist society towards communism, Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at a conference at the CPSU Central Committee on June 30. The conference discussed the implementation of the reform of the general educational and vocational school and the fulfilment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee in public education.

Yegor Ligachev said that experience had been accumulated in the practical implementation of the school reform. At the same time, as Mikhail Gorbachev noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, the rate at which the measures under the reform are being introduced and their extent cannot yet satisfy us. The reform is going ahead not as fast as it could because workers in education are slow in revising the style and methods of their activity. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin reviewed those sections of the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress which further expounded the ideas of the school reform.

Speakers at the conference voiced dissatisfaction with what had been achieved so far and with shortcomings in the organization of education. They reviewed ways and measures of the further implementation of the school reform.

## LIZICHEV, POPKOV ATTEND MD POLITICAL MEETING

PM011056 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unnamed correspondent report: "In a Spirit of High Demands"]

[Text] Questions of improving work style in light of the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and intensifying party influence, in the spirit of the demands for restructuring, on the improvement of combat readiness and the strengthening of military discipline have been examined at a meeting of Moscow Order of Lenin Military District politial organ chiefs. A report was delivered by Colonel General I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district political directorate.

Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting.

Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, participated in the meeting's work.

## GEORGIAS APPOINTS NEW CHAIRMAN, OTHER OFFICIALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 29 May, 14 June, and 15 June 1986 carries a series of reports on the appointments of the new chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and other republic officials.

On 29 May the paper carries on page 3 a 10-word unattributed "Khronika" announcement of the appointment of N. M. Chikviladze as deputy minister of education for the republic.

On 14 June ZARYA VOSTOKA carries on page 3 a 50-word unattributed "Khronika" announcement listing several appointments and retirements. The Georgian Council of Ministers has named E. L. Vasilev deputy minister for internal affairs, vice G. I. Seredkin, who was released from his duties. A. D. Dolidze has been appointed deputy minister of culture and replaces V. I. Yakashvili, who is retiring. U. I. Godzhaishvili is the new first deputy minister for highways in Georgia; P. P. Kakhidze was released from his duties in connection with his retirement.

On 15 June the paper carries on page 1 a 50-word decree noting the appointment of Guram Davidovich Mgeladze as chairman of the republic's state agro-industrial committee and the first deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers. He was released from his duties as minister for the republic. The decree is dated 14 June and is signed by Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili.

In the short biography that follows, it is noted that Guram Davidovich Mgeladze was born in 1932, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1960, and graduated from the Georgian veteranarian-technical scientific-research institute and Tbilisi State University.

Mgeladze began his work as an "instruktor" in the Samgorskiy raykom in 1962. From 1968-1969 he occupied the post of chairman of the committee for party-state control first in Gardabanskiy rayon, and then in Mtskhetskiy rayon. He attended the CPSU Central Committee party school in Moscow from 1969-1971 and then was transferred to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee as an "instruktor" in the agricultural department. He stayed in this position until 1973. In that year he was elected first secretary of the Abashskiy raykom. Mgeladze was appointed minister for agriculture for the republic in 1982 and then chairman for the state committee on agricultural production in 1983. Since 1985 he has been the first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosagroprom committee and a minister for Georgia. Mgeladze is a candidate member of the Georgian Central Committee Politburo and a deputy in the Georgian Supreme Soviet.

## RAZUMOVSKIY SPEAKS AT SCIENCE ACADEMY GRADUATION

PM011055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cadres' Experience and Knowledge -- For the Cause of Restructuring"]

[Text] A ceremony took place 27 June at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the leading party educational establishment, to mark this year's graduation ceremony.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

Those present were addressed by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the party Central Committee he warmly congratulated the graduates on having completed their studies and obtained their higher party political education.

This graduation ceremony for the academy's students, the speaker noted, is memorable because it is taking place soon after the 27th CPSU Congress, at a time of great changes in the life of the party and the country. Communists and all Soviet people have actively embarked on the implementation of the congress decisions. In line with its directives, the work of party, state, and economic organs and public organizations is being restructured everywhere. Speaking about the initial steps of restructuring, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted the changes in the style and nature of work by collegial organs -- the party committee bureaus and plenums. They now produce fewer bland reports and more considered analysis, and objectives and accurately addressed criticism. Blather and ostentation are being resolutely squeezed out. Communists are stricter in condemning instances of passiveness, parasitical attitudes, and attempts to hide behind so-called "objective" causes.

Held in an atmosphere of lofy exactingness and determination to attain the great goals, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum helped to clarify how to progress further along the path mapped out by the congress and to intensify the quest for correct solutions to swiftly implement the enormous tasks facing us. Much is being done now, both in the center and at local levels, to transplant the businesslike and critical spirit of the Central Committee plenum into the life of the entire party and of each one of its organizations. It was emphasized in M.S. Gorbachev's report to the plenum that it is necessary to resolutely eliminate everything that hinders work in the new fashion, to persistently seek effective forms and methods, and not to remain the least bit satisfied with what has been achieved. It is totally out of the question to allow everything to remain only words or be limited to formal and solemn approval of the plenum ideas. The party expects not vows and assurances, but real positive changes and specific deeds along the path of accelerating scientific and technical progress, boosting the economy's growth rate, improving people's life, and unconditionally fulfilling the 5-year plans. The main criterion today for evaluating the work of every party organization, every department and enterprise, and every labor collective is the attainment of high efficiency indicators and the dynamic pace of socioeconomic development.

The party is the guarantor of the consistent and steady implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress directives and all our plans. It has at its disposal the best trained forces and an effective machinery of influence making it possible to fully mobilize all factors of acceleration, and primarily the human factor. It imposes great responsibilities on party committees and organizations and their leaders. They are called upon to act as skilled organizers of the restructuring of work to a new standard, to constantly raise the level of political, organizational, and ideological activity among working people, and to improve the style and methods of leadership of economic and cultural building and people's education. Therefore, when you arrive to take up your new duties, you will immediately have to join actively in the process of restructuring which has enveloped the party, and plunge straight into your work, G.P. Razumovskiy told the academy graduates.

The speaker devoted much attention to questions concerning the improvement of work style. Having noted that the living creativity of the masses is the decisive force and mainstay in implementing the party's strategic line, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reminded the audience that the shift of emphasis toward people [povorot k lyudyam] constitutes the basic meaning and the pivot of the entire restructuring of party work and its style in line with the spirit of the time.

All of us party workers must now act efficiently and solve questions in a truly businesslike fashion. This must be said because some party organizations have still not abandoned conference mania, pretentiousness, and blind faith in the power of paperwork, nor have they placed themselves on a proper businesslike footing. It is necessary to intensify work rather than verbiage.

This means fewer pointless debates and sessions, less paperwork, and more concern to achieve real results and keen and informal contacts with people actually at the level of primary party organizations and labor collectives.

Party work and management work, G.P. Razumovskiy stressed, must be purged of bureaucracy. This is our worst internal enemy. The practice of instituting all kinds of statistical reporting over and above that laid down by statistical organs has become real problem. The party Central Committee has ordered a definite end to this flawed practice.

Speaking about the improvement of work style, the speaker emphasized the need to constantly learn the art of party leadership. Every party organ is primarily a leading political center. Its main task is to ensure the organizational, ideological, social, and other prerequisites needed for success in all undertakings. We are talking about achieving positive qualitative changes in the national econony, and these changes are impossible to achieve without active participation by the masses, without the involvement of all social forces -- Soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol -- and without the utilization of the entire machinery of socialist democracy. The party committees that work together with other organizations rather than supplanting them are acting correctly. The art of party leadership implies the ability to notice everything new and better that is engendered by life and practice, the ability to imitate experience and make broad use of it. This is so much more important now when the process of restructuring the work of party organizations and labor collectives produces much that is useful, interesting, and worthy of the closest attention.

The speech provided a detailed reflection of questions concerning party work with cadres. The pace of our advance and all our successes, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted, depend largely on cadres, and their approach, their attitude toward work, and their ability to march in step with life and to presistently aim for the best results. This is why it is now particularly important to improve the entire organization of work with cadres. It is necessary to create everywhere a reliable and effective pool of candidates for promotion, to show constant concern for the development and education of leaders, to step up publicity, and to pay more attention to the opinion of the public and working people in the selection of [party] workers. One of the main tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee for Communists and party organizations today is to aim for a change in cadres' thinking, for the elimination of passiveness and obsolete, stereotyped practices.

After noting that the academy graduates include a large group of comrades from the fraternal socialist countries, G.P. Razumovskiy stressed that the CPSU perceives participation in cadre training for the socialist community states as its international duty, as an important aspect of our cooperation and reciprocal enrichment with experience. In conclusion, he again wished all graduate success in the responsible work that awaits them.

Academy Rector Prof R.G. Yanovskiy, graduates M.A. Sokolov and Nguyen Van Ton, and Professor N.N. Maslov, chief of the CPSU History Department, spoke on behalf of the students, postgraduate students, and lecturers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The ceremony participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

## TALYZIN CHAIRS COMMISSION ON IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

PM011515 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 26, Jun 86 (Signed to Press 19 Jun) p 21

[Unattributed report: "At the Commission on Improving Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] A commission session chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, discussed the question of improving the economic machinery in trade. The prepared documents were mainly approved, and instructions were issued for final amendments to be made to them in light of the discussion.

The question of the work experience of the Volga Truck Plant production association and the Sumi M.V. Runze machine building science-and-production association and of organizing its dissemination in individual sectors of industry was examined.

It was noted that the Volga Truck Plant association has increased the rate of growth of output while reducing the number of industrial production personnel. At the same time, an investigation showed that the principles of the experiment have not yet manifested themselves to a sufficient extent actually in the production activity of the association and its subunits. A number of proposals put forward by the Ministry of the Automative Industry on incorporating in draft plans for 1987-1990 questions connected with the conduct of the experiment were adopted.

The results of the experiment at the Sumi M.V. Frunze machine building science-and-production association were discussed and approved. A decision was adopted on further development of the experiment, the expansion of the association's rights, and the enhancing of its responsibility for end results.

The question of transferring all associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and individual associations and enterprises of other ministries onto full financial autonomy taking account of the experience of the Sumi machine building science-and-production association and the Volga Truck Plant association was examined. The basic principles for transferring them to full financial autonomy, from 1 January 1987 were approved.

Associations and enterprises must ensure full self-financing and the financing of expenditure on improving production on the basis of retooling, modernization, and the expansion of production; social development and material incentives for workers on the basis of earned funds, and the fulfillment of commitments to the budget, the ministry, banks, suppliers, and consumers.

The session also examined the question of the selective investigation of a number of enterprises in terms of the introduction of the main provisions of the new economic machinery in the course of fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

## TALYZIN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC ACADEMY GRADUATION

LS282241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1704 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A solemn meeting took place in Moscow in connection with the 7th routine graduation of students at the Academy of the National Economy under the USSR Council of Mininisters. Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, addressed those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, he congratulated the new graduates on their successful completion of their studies at the academy and thanked the professorial and teaching staff for their great creative contribution to the training of leading cadres in the top management link.

## DECISION ADOPTED ON IMPROVING PRODUCTION QUALITY

LD012212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of ministers have adopted a decision "on measures for the radical improvement of the quality of products." The document formulates a range of organizational, economic and legal measures directed at raising the technical level and the quality of products.

It particularly sets forth the task of significantly accelerating the industrial assimilation of promising design work and technological processes, the newest materials, and wide implementation of scientific and technical achievements.

The document stresses the need for indices of technical levels and quality of products to prevail when assessing results of economic activities and preparing economic incentive for collectives.

The decision envisages restructuring activities of technical control services and enhancing their role in raising the quality of products.

## AZERBAIJAN LEGAL GROUPS DISCUSS SOCIALIST OWNERSHIP

GF281019 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The republic-level seminary conference the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Justice held on 27 June with the republic's procurator's office and the court of arbitration discussed the tasks related to the effort made to maintain socialist ownership in the agro-industrial complex system. The economic leaders and the legal advisers affiliated with the agro-industrial complex system, and the workers employed in the economic and agitation departments of that system, participated in the work of the conference.

The speakers who addressed the convocation noted the need for a further consolidated procurator's control and better use of the legal means providing for the maintenance of socialist ownership, compensation for material loss, and the consolidation of the contract and work discipline.

The meeting discussed recommendations for further consolidating this difficult task.